Bombay

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1820.

BOMBAY.

Auxiliary Bible Society

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in the *Vestry Room* of ST. THOMAS's CHURCH at 11 o'clock on Monday morning the 6th of November; for the purpose of receiving the fifth Report of the Society.

T. CARR.
Acting Secretary.

Bombay 1st November 1820.

Notice.

A FEW Shares of Tickets in the Twenty fourth *Calcutta Lottery*, remain for Sale at the office of Messrs. *Remington, Crawford & Co.*

A further number of whole Tickets is shortly looked for from Calcutta; applications for the same, will be duly registered according to priority of receipt by Messrs. *R. C. & Co.* and the Tickets delivered to the parties applying or their agents on the arrival of the expected Supply at the rates specified in the Advertisement in the last Courier.

Whole Tickets	*Rupees*	120
Half Tickets	"	62
Quarter Tickets	"	32
Eighth Tickets	"	17

Bombay 1st November 1820.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
FOR
The Cape of Good Hope and England.
THE SHIP
Castle Forbes,
440 TONS.
Thos. L. Reid,
Commander,
Has a Poop and Good Accommodations,
WILL SAIL
ON OR ABOUT THE 15TH OF DECEMBER,
APPLY TO MESSRS. FORBES & Co.
OR
TO CAPT. REID AT THE OFFICE OF
Hormusjee Bomonjee.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 120.

A CARD.

Omercurry Seminary.

MRS. TADMAN in repeating her grateful sense for the favors she has hitherto experienced from the parents and friends of Children who have contributed the support to her Seminary for the education of young Ladies, from four to fourteen years of age (and young Gentlemen under the age of eleven years) begs to inform them, that the arrival of Miss *Tadman* lately from England for the express purpose of assisting her in the superintendance and education of her Pupils, has enabled her in consequence to extend the institution generally; and by the additional aid of Miss *Tadman*, Mrs. T. anxiously anticipates a continuance of the kind support she is so proud of acknowledging.

Bombay, 1st November 1820.

CARRIAGE, HORSES, & HARNESS.
To be Sold together or Seperately.

A Strong Europe Carriage, built by *Stubb's*, with a set of neat Brass mounted Harness, and pair of handsome Chesnut Horses, 15 hands high, and fit to draw the heaviest Carriage.

The Carriage Horses & Harness, Rs. 2,500
The Horses alone, without Harness Rs. 1,400
To be seen at Mr. *Christie's* at Byculla.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeates
WILL SELL,
BY
Public Auction
On Friday Next,

A NEAT light Carriage with a pair of Horses and set of Europe Harness complete; a most desirable outset.

ALSO.

A Capital Grey Buggy Horse and a Bay Carriage or Buggy Horse, the Property of *Colonel Baker*, gone on Service to the Persian Gulf.

The Sale to commence at twelve o'Clock precisely.

At the sametime will be put up a strong English Horse upwards of 15 hands high well adapted for a Buggy or Shigram Po, came to Bombay in the Orient is well seasoned to the Climate and posesses capital action in Harness.

The Sale of other articles as advertised in the last Courier, will be continued commencing at 11 o'Clock as usual.

Apollo House 1st Nov. 1820.

A CARD.

MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the members of his Lottery Club, that he will close the Calcutta Shares positively by the end of November.

Bombay November 1st 1820.

A CARD.

MR. ANDERSON has for sale a few Copies of the Nautical Almanacks for 1821 and 22, at a Gold mohur each; a few Charts of the Persian Gulph at 8 rupees each; Trials of Hunt. The Works of the Right Hon'ble Lord Byron. &c.

Bombay, November 1st 1820.

FOR LONDON
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
THE
Honorable H. E. I. Co's. Extra Ship
ASIA,
T. PATTERSON,
COMMANDER;

HAS very Superior Accommodation for Passengers.

For Passage apply to the Commander on board, or at *Hormajee Bomanjee's Office*, where a plan of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 29th September 1820.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Honorable the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH OCTOBER 1820.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit Conductors and Sub-Conductors of the ordnance, store, and commissariate departments from trading or from having any concern directly or indirectly with sales of articles of any description which are required for the public Service.—

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. G. P. Le Mesurrier of the 7th Regiment N. I. to be Aide-de-camp to Major General Baillie from the 13th Instant vice Lieutenant Baillie.

The Hon'ble the [illegible] extend the provisions [illegible] to the 20th of May 1811 [illegible] the supply of coffins [illegible] the Presidency [illegible] the burial [illegible] establish the [illegible] for

For [illegible] 0 00
" [illegible] 0 00
" [illegible] 0 00

October 1820.

[illegible] Governor in Council is pleased to [illegible] sary general to proceed on duty to [illegible], the duties of the office being conducted by the Assistant Commissary [illegible] Dunsterville.

[illegible] Baker will receive his instructions from the Military Board.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Captain R. Harrison of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry on the 6th of April last is extended to the end of December next.

Lieutenant Matheson of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, is appointed to command a detachment ordered as an Escort for the Hon'ble Sir George Cooper Kt. returning by land to Madras, to proceed as far as the limits of the territories dependent on this Presidency.

25th October 1820.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that the 2d Battalion of the 12th Regiment of N. I. embark for Derisultan on Saturday next in transports engaged for its conveyance, for the purpose of relieving the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment of N. I. now on the Island of Kishme.

Captain James Barclay of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to England on his private affairs for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Assistant Surgeon T. Tomkinson of the Madras Establishment having produced the prescribed medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceding to Sea for the recovery of his health, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three months from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN
Chief Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 23 Capt. Wilson, 65th Regt.

Do. 24 Lieut. &. Qr. Mr. E. G. Willoughby, 1st | 9th Regt. from Severndroog.

Do. 25 Lieut. Col. Hogg, 2d | 2d from Malwan.

Do. 26 Capt. Drummond, Engineer.

Do. 27 Lieut. C. B. Parker 1st | 8th Regt from Surat.

Do. 30 Lieut. J. L. Lardner 1st Bt. 11th Regt. from Porebunder.

Do. do. Capt. J. Stewart, 2d Bt. 3d Regt. from Mandavie.

Do. do. Capt. T. Guise Stewart 1st | 7th Regt. Do.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 28th Asst. Surgeon T. Tomkinson M. Establish to Persian-Gulf.

31st Capt. W. Inglis Guicawar Horse to Kaira.

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

A correspondent in your paper of the 15th instant, under the initials T. B. has invited the notice of the public to what he calls "The judgement of the learned Editor of the Asiatic Journal for February 1820 page 115-16 upon the cause. 'The Calcutta critic versus Mulla Firoz bin kaus'," with the intention, apparently, of contributing something to the reputation of the Dusateer.

It was only lately that I found an opportunity of examining, in one of the early numbers of the Calcutta Journal, an analysis by "*Larung*" of some passages extracted from this Book; which, I confess, appeared to me any thing rather than the production of a "verbal pedant; curiosity, previously excited, had induced me to compare the original Text of the Dusateer with the persian translation; and by this examination I was prepared, generally, to agree with "*Larung's*" observations, without going to the extent he has done, in endeavouring to trace certain words of the original to Sanscrit Cognates; yet even here, he has been some times successful.

The *Dubistan* mentions the Dusateer in the following terms,—"In other propositions whether theoretical or practical, such as preserving harmless animals and destroying beasts of prey, it (the Mih-zund) agrees with the Dusateer. In the time of the Ashkaniyans, the precepts of the Kih-zund were followed. When *Urdsheer* became subject to the second *Sasan;* the Rules of the Dusateer and Mih-zund were praticed and the slaying of animals avoided. The Mih-zund is also a part of the Dusateer. Under the word "*Mih-Abad,*" in the Boorhan-i-*Qatin,* the Dusateer is thus noticed "the name of the first Prophet, who appeared in Persia; he brought a book called *Dusateer*".

An original Text, like that of the Dusateer, agreeing in so many and in such essential points with the language of its versions, is not of usual occurrence; but withous attempting to explain this, it perhaps may be forwarding the cause of truth, to exhibit the two languages in contrast;

and to avoid all [illegible] lar pass[illegible] lected; [illegible] specim[illegible] extra[illegible] the whole Sikunder," omitt[illegible] translator and t[illegible] bly submitted to the ed, in the hope, that termine, among what the Dusateer [illegible] to partakes aught of th[illegible] Kih-zund; or of the hluwee; whether it "Asmanee zuban; or words of "*Larung*" cient Guebres; be not Gibberish.

Throughout the first Book of the Dusateer, th[illegible] objective [illegible] and prefix [illegible] of the persian, are fo[illegible] ing places of the original manner, in the 8th 9th here three other words be substituted for them, viz. and خاك for مي In the [illegible] the three words last ment[illegible] ways employed. The con[illegible] personal pronouns, when u[illegible] occur in the original, throug[illegible] exactly as in persian.

PUND-NAMU-I SI[illegible]

1. O. Fu Sam-i furtarsh mu M[illegible]
P. Bunam-i-furzoodu Yuzdan.
4. O. H[illegible] Se[illegible]nkundush, furpoor[illegible]af, Muzdam
P. Uee Sikundur! Poor[illegible] Darab, Yuzdan
Urjoom ka
too ra
fu furdeeshwuree wu jashwur[illegible] furtakht;
bu podshahee wu juhangeere burdasht;
Zundeem-i-foozoor Abad *ka* [illegible] foozoor fureem-i-
Aeen i-boozoorg Abad ra k[illegible] boozoorgtureen-i-
furjeeshwuram-ad, fu poot fur[illegible]Shalishwuree
pueghumburan ust bu bisiyar [illegible]nishwuree
furoocheez koom.
ashkara koon.
5. O. Uhum huz kat kaj-i-Heeras[illegible]am *yo yaj hood*
P. [illegible]n uz chund ker-i-Eeraniyan [illegible] bud shood
[illegible]ka
too ra
fu Nuso[illegible] needum.
bu Room boordum:
6. O. Meesar pum Heeras lusitiy[illegible] *yo kitar-i-*
P. Beeganu bu Eerdn mugoome[illegible] ki khanu-i-
toomasp.
Shobmast.
7. O. Unur huz hurmood-i-teem pu[illegible]
P. Ugur uz lushkur[illegible]-i-too bur
heerasnam-i-Heeras teezaruh rust[illegible] *ajutoosh*
Neekan -i-Eeran Araree rusee[illegible]
Woon, wu hersham *ka* Ursad W[illegible] *wuhur-*
Koon, wu Eeskan [illegible] Khooshuood [illegible] wur-
tu hiz urjoom poor num.
nu u z too poor sum.
8. O. Fu Sam-i-furtarsh ma Muzdam.
P Bu nam-i-furzoodu Yuzdun
9. O. Muzdam Munkoosh *ka* ra[illegible]d word *ye*
P. Yuzdan Murdoom ra *Neekee kard ki*
Sooka barzeed huz firhoosham-i-dam[illegible] *bu*
Oora afreed uz Sirooshan-i-dooum rudu
10. O. Wu firhooshee irishtad farhoo huz [illegible]
P. Wu firishtu firishtad ba oo uz Nookhoos
burz,dad frigundram Sam.
Rudu, Khirud Nan.
11. O. Wu hoorungee wad hooka huz furooseem[illegible]
P. Wu dust ujzaree dad oora uz furooseem
-i-juhakh; fa furooseem-i firhoosham.
-i juhan, ba furoodeen-i-firishtugan.
12. *O. Yo* redah huz eem firhoosham dum[illegible]
P. Kiyukee *uz een firishtugan dur.*
Munad pamud, ramishazee [illegible] sam wu hoor
figur bashud, Munishee wu Khoobee nam wu feegur
Meenaree, wu ham *ka* Sala sund [illegible], wu baee
janwaree, wu an ra *Khanu dil ust, wu feegur*
Meesanee, Soo dum Sumungfur hasud,
Rooanee, oodur Mughs bashud,
13. O. Wu heemane *ka* Shusitan pumsheed
P, Wu eenka r a *puristar* an *sukhsheed,*
14. O. Wu huz Meenaree dam Meezgord [illegible]stund
P, Wu uz janwuree doo [illegible]*hurmun Kushtund*
Shumrung wu Kushrung. heeanu *ka* Neeram
Kam wu Khusm, eenka ru Meeanu
joomwareed.
geerdareed,
15 O. Da Munhoosh nood *ka* [illegible]hoomeem lu shalud
P. Ta Murmdoom khood[illegible] chooneer Mudanud
Sumundeen lad.
furazeen Neest.
16. O. *Um* furjeesh[illegible]uree hayud, lulrung wu[illegible]
P. Uknoon pueghu[illegible]ureee Ayud, dana wu[illegible]
Sheemrung, Surs[illegible] Sam.
Neekookirdar Sas[illegible] Nam.

JULY 20TH 182[illegible].

AMOOZINDU,

[redacted]liging
[redacted]in the
[redacted] will
[redacted] the
[redacted]the
[redacted]loo-
[redacted]to.
[redacted]rs in
[redacted]lcutta
[redacted]
[redacted]t
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]ving [redacted]mples of his
[redacted]cannot be offended
[redacted]u to him particu-
[redacted]would be deviating
[redacted]the word Pehlvee
[redacted]and the word Boor-
[redacted]Boor-hani-qatin;so
[redacted]raphy of Amoozindee;
[redacted]hat he has discovered in
[redacted]which he has found
[redacted]termination of words
[redacted]He will think it strange
[redacted]he Zundavesta; Guy گاي
[redacted]Persian; Gaum گام in
[redacted]n English. He will also
[redacted]n French and Raja in
[redacted]eine French and Ranee
[redacted]t Mr. E. that Mr. Amoo
[redacted]of those languages can
[redacted]hes but that is not a ll, for
[redacted]در in Zundavesta; Deraz
[redacted]Deroz درز in Deri; and
[redacted]We find to Nackust زخست
[redacted]نزيس in Pehlvee and Nu-
[redacted]esatir all meaning "first"
[redacted]pperoo اوپرو in Zundavesta;
[redacted]t and upper in English are
[redacted]ning; Naugha نانگه too in
[redacted]ناخ in Hindi both mean that
[redacted]nose" in English which is
[redacted]in.
[redacted]ehangeeree فرهنگ جهانگيري
[redacted]Rusheedee فرهنگ رشيدي
the Boorhaaneh Khataa برهان قاطع and other Dictionaries it is declared that there have been seven languages in Iran & yet there are only three now. The four following viz. the Hervee هروي Sukzee سگزي Sughdee سغدي and Zavolee زاولي having totally disappeared as there is not a line now to be seen of any of those languages, Ferdosee فردوسي mentions about 30 languages to have existed in Iran so that according to him 5 or 6 and 20 must have gone into eternal oblivion.

In the palace of Jemshed in Shiraz there is a hard stone which Mulla Firoz has seen with a well preserved inscription thereon that no one can read; and in Sir John Malcolm's Persia vol 1 and 3d plate following page 258 there is a picture of "Sculpture in the interior of a small arch near the Tank-e-Bostan" which exhibits a well preserved specimen of writing that no Scholar of the present day can understand.

In the 13th Book of Zerthush in the Desatir. Amoozindee has discovered a number of words which terminate like those of the Persian from which he concludes the book to be a forgery; he however has not told us what language the word Shelleedeh شليده belongs to. The Nefaahaut-ool-Ensonse نفحات الانس declares itself to have been translated from the Hervee, a language that is gone perhaps for ever. In the Vendidaad وديداد which is a book of revelations translated into Pehlvee from the Zundavesta, wherever it occurs that in the third person singular the verb to speak is used in the imperfect tense; instead of the Pehlvee participle Jumnooneed جمنونيد we read the Persian participle gofth but in the Viraf-Nameh ويرافنامه on the contrary the participle gofth گفت never occurs, Jumnooneed being the exclusive expression. The forms of the Pehlvee and persian verbs agree exactly in number and person, though not generally in tense. Arpoonatun ارپونتن in Pehlvee is the verb "to learn" in the infinitive mood and Amookhtun اموختن in Persian is the same, the concluding syllable *Tun* تن being in both languages the sign of the infinitive mood. now as there is such a striking agreement between the Persian and Pehlveean verbs. I would ask Amoozindee why might there not be a similar agreement between the Persian and the Mohabadian and I should presume the same reasoning ought to be satisfactory with respect to any similarity that may appear among personal pronouns.

I am Sir,
Your Obedient Sarvant
T. B.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The farrago of lampoon and invective which the malice of our enemies has heaped up against our sex, tho' it may be a proof of their industry and power of *fiction*, reflects but little to their honor; Even the distorted hand of *Carricature* has been pressed into the service:—in vain our virtue triumphs over scurrility and scandal. Truth is bad enough sometimes, but as for scandal, who can describe it,—There is an abortive impotence, a want of soul, a turpitude in scurrility, which nothing can redeem, and whose necessary tendency to dissolution nothing can prevent.

I will fairly advocate the cause of my sex. [redacted]n scandalized for *coming out to In-*[redacted]*husbands*; for the last half centu[redacted]have been the *watch word*:—[redacted]*been exposed to public Auc-*[redacted]*many horses from the*

[redacted]of the question for a [redacted]had spirit to brave [redacted]ut to this fair [redacted]ld this Eastern paradise retain its charms? [redacted]ies are poor helpless creatures:—without [redacted]Company's territories would very soon lo[redacted]nterest, dignity & attraction—all wo[redacted]ange and degenerate.

In quest of husbands.

[redacted]most ridiculous: upon my credit [redacted]an to mince the matter; honesty needs [redacted]e; let me ingeniously explain things as th[redacted]at least so far as I am concerned. That I c[redacted] to India is certain; but that I came out [redacted] *the express purpose* of getting a husband is false.—that I might be fortunate enough to get a husband to my liking was matter of *hope*, not *of calculation*. And pray Mr. Editor, with all your Editorial sapiency and penetration, can you see any great harm in this candid confession? Now, Sir, I will go further, merely to satisfy you that it was not a *desperate* case with me, and that I might have married well enough at home if I had thought proper; but I was in no hurry I resolved to look about me a little; *to see the world;* and not to give my hand unadvisedly to the first idle fellow who chose, to dream that he was in love with me.

At fifteen Mama thought me sufficiently accomplished, and took me from school. A few weeks after my return home, a *wine merchant* who visited us occasionally, was the first who acknowledged the power of my charms, and had spirit to aspire to the honor of my hand. He applied in due form, Mama was favorable; he had what the world, terms an improving concern; but *I said no*, I dont like the trade. Mr. Vintage fumed and sighed; but I thought he would perhaps ultimately have sighed a great deal more, had I been silly enough to grant him my hand without my heart; so in the courtship dropt.

The next who swore *by all the furies*, Mars Bellona and Venus as he called them, that the fire of my eyes had carried all before it, that he was dying for me, and would not live without me, was a spruce *half pay Ensign* of a marching Regiment. But young as I was I prudently calculated that three shillings a day would not go far towards house keeping; and as I had no idea of living on *love and potatoes*, and as this flaming lover of mine had nothing beyond that, and his jemmy person to bestow, of which poor soul he appeared not a little enamoured, I made it a point implicity to obey Mama in a matter of so much importance, and as she declared herself decidedly hostile to the Ensign. A retreat was sounded, and he reluctantly raisd the seige!

A parson, with a decent living, was my third *aspirant*. His proposals were pious; he talked of the mosaic Law; and expatiated so devoutly, on the blessings of a house full of young children shooting up like vines around the table, that I really became alarmed at the hideous prospect, and assured the holyman, solemnly, I *never would bury myself alive in his old parsonage house;* for what with his host of children and blue devils, I should be tormented to death. And therefore I gravely declined the honor of his religious promise of eternal fidelity. The Priest did not tarry after this explanation; but he certainly bore his disappointment with somewhat more, resignation than was pleasing to my vanity.

After this a bumkin of a *Country Squire*, who chanced to see me at an assembly, thought proper to fall in love with me. He honored me with two or three *amatory* epistles, in which, after setting forth that "the *coulter of affection had ploughed up his hart*," he made a mighty display of his genealogy' the number of his acres, his dogs, hogs and horses, besides the old family coach:—But as he was *only* sixty years of age, and appeared healthy and strong as Hercules, tho' he now and then affected to sigh like a turtle, I resolved to decline the favor of his hand and all his worldly goods. Had he been only *thirty years younger*, or *thirty years older*, I really dont know what I might have done; tho' as it was, I could see no *gronnd* for the abundant *harvest* of connubial happiness which he seemed to anticipate.

I will not enumerate any more: but I must not forget to mention that my flame of an Ensign, who swore by the Furies *that he could not live without me*, had the impudence to sign articles of alliance with my aunt, a buxom widow of fifty, after a short *parley*, of one week, (observe if you please Mr. Editor, the gracelessness, of men) one short week after my refusal.

There was yet another reason which I forgot to tell you, tho' certainly it gave me much umbrage at the time, and indeed with a few other considerations of a domestic nature, determined me *to try my luck in India*. When my Squire found I was proof against all *ploughshares* and *harrows* of *love*, and would not have him with all his genealogical tree and the rest of his gear, he had the assurance te appear angry: that I could have borne: but then he said insolently enough "*Well well* CHILD! *go farther and fare worse!* There he fibbed:—'tis true I have gone further, but thank my stars I have not fared worse; for I am still *Slapatema Hopeful:* and to convince you Mr. Editor, and shew *that empty Griffin* whoever, he is, that he knows nothing of our sex, tho' he has presumed to *blacken us pretty handsomely*; I assure you, Sir, far from jumping at this, straining at that, or strecthing or ogling after the other, I have very coolly refused half a score *very personable* suitors, for reasons best known to myself; the which I may perhaps detail in another Letter.

All I mean to say at present is that I have made up my mind never to become a *cara sposa*, until I find a man who has something to recommend him besides *his purse* or *his place*, or *his age*, or *his youth*, or *his dandyism*, or his *affectation*—a passion without a *heart* to appreciate *my value!* I must and will have a man who to sense adds fortune, to fortune merit, to merit good humour, and to all these full confidence in my loyalty and virtue! And this resolution I will sacredly observe, (tho all my friends declare it is rather *visionary*) until I come to years of DESPERATION: that is, Mr. Gazette, till I approximate that frightful climacteric at which young lady, dragged on by the relentless hand of Time, merges, into what is hideously called *an old maid!*—If that dread period should ever arrive, which Heaven forefend, then indeed I may condescend to cut short my punctilios, and rather than be doomed to such an evil, agree to become MRS. ANYBODY; but not *till then* will I ever change the name of.

SLAPATEMA HOPEFUL.

P. S.—Now, pray Sir, dont be alarmed, depend upon it we have no intention *to lay violent hands upon any of you!* We come to look about us, to please ourselves, if we can, if not, why there is no help for it. I am not eighteen yet, & finding on fairly and impartially consulting my glass, that, please god I live, I have still *thirty* years to flirt about, before I am *on the list* of antiquated virginity, tho that superficial Griffin (who writes prose and doggerel by the yard) would SUPERANNUATE us at *six and twenty*; I by no means despair of finding a man to my taste I assure you. But if I fail, rather than jump at any of your *Gogs* or *Magogs*, Civil or Military, I would go hence as I came, and if the worst come to the worst I can pick and choose in york shire, or take my discarded Squire into favor.

S. H.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter signed a Subscriber reached us in due time; and in our present number will be found a sufficient refutation of the report alluded to; Non conscire sibi.

BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1820.

BUY. PREM.		SELL. PREM.
RS. 6	Six per Cent. Bengal Loans par 108. none in the market.	RS. 5.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupee.	2	None.	
30 Days — on Calcutta	— 112	— 100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras	— 107	— 100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat	— 100⅜	— 100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah	— 100⅜	— 100 Poonah	do.
8 Days — Ahmedabad Antnee	114½	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days —— —— Sicca	97	100 Ahmed.	do.
8 Days — Ali Sicca Ankro	104½	—100 Ahmed.	do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1820.

This last week has been unusually fertile of arrivals. The last Ship from England; the England, came in on Sunday, having left England so late as the 6th of June; we have however not been fortunate enough to have received any papers and are indebted to the Bengal Hurkaru of the 9th ultimo for what follows.

We had landed her Majesty safe at Dover in the number that preceded our last and we have now the pleasure to lay before our readers, her progress from Canterbury, until her safe arrival at, Alderman Woods house.

The next morning Tuesday the 6th of June a Message was conveyed to both Houses of Parliament, signifying the King's intention of laying certain papers, before them concerning the conduct of her Majesty, during her residence, out of the kingdom.

CANTERBURY, MONDAY NIGHT.

When her Majesty reached this ancient city it was nearly dark. The scene, however, became singularly beautiful from the effect of 100 flambeaux, which were lighted at the entrance of the city, and carried by men. This illumination discovered upwards of ten thousand persons, who were anxiously expecting her Majesty's approach, and who, the moment they caught sight of her carriage, gave three cheers, and continued to cry "Long live Queen Caroline!"

The horses were taken from the carriage, and her Majesty was drawn through the main street by the multitude. On reaching the house of the Mayor, the crowd stopped, and renewed their cheers.

Her Majesty reached the Fountain Hotel at nine o'clock, and immediately alighted amidst continued testimonies of loyalty and attachment.

The Mayor and Corporation were in waiting to present an appropriate address. They were attired in their corporate dresses. They were immediately received by her Majesty in the same form as the deputation of the inhabitants of Dover. The Mayor then read in a distinct voice the address, of which the following is a copy:—

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriff, and Common Councilmen of the ancient city of Canterbury, beg leave most respectfully to approach your royal presence with our sincere & hearty congratulations on your Majesty's safe arrival in this city; and to express our fervent hope that your Majesty may long live in the esteem and admiration of a loyal and dutiful people.

"5th June, 1820."

Her Majesty immediately delivered the following most gracious answer:—

"Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for the attention you showed me, and certainly, if it is ever in my power, I shall be happy to do any thing for the good town of Canterbury, and to make my people happy. Gentlemen, you must excuse this short address, as I am very tired; but I speak from my heart, and I am sure you will like that better than a formal address. I shall never forget the loyalty and affection that are shown to the house of Brunswick by this noble and generous nation."

The members of the Corporation were then introduced to her Majesty, and had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand. Several ladies who attended to witness the ceremony had likewise the honour of covering with her Majesty and kissing her hand. The Mayor, in presenting the address, was accompained by seven Aldermen out of the 12 of which the Corporation consists, the Sheriff, a Town clerk, and sixteen common-councilmen, out of the twenty-four who compose the council. Her Majesty retired early to her bedchamber.

Yesterday morning her Majesty rose at nine, and intimated that she would set out on her journey to London at half-past ten. The horses and carriages were ordered accordingly.

At an early hour, an immense multitude filled the streets in the vicinity of the Fountain Inn, and at ten o'clock her Majesty appeared at the window; she was immediately saluted by loud and long continued cheering. Her Majesty expressed her acknowledgements, and waving her handkerchief, silence was restored, upon which she said, "My good people, as you cheer me I pray you to cheer the King also," which the people accordingly did, her Majesty waving her handkerchief as long as the cheers for the King continued.

The people would not permit the horses to be put to the carriage, but insisted upon drawing her Majesty completely through the town. From the windows on each side of the street flags bearing appropriate devices were displayed, and the ladies were every where seen waving their handkerchiefs, and joining in the general exclamations of "*Long live our gracious Queen!*" "*Long live Queen Caroline!*" &c.

A great many of the young officers of the cavalry regiment stationed at Canterbury, accompanied her Majesty on horse back, from Canterbury to Sittingbourn.

Through every village on the route towards London all business was at an end and every class of Society seemed to feel it a duty to pay homage to her Majesty. The bells of the churches were set a ringing, and all was joy and exultation.

At Sittingbourn, a number of clergymen in their full gowns, and bands, were waiting in the road to pay their respects to her Majesty, and approached her for that purpose while the horses were changing.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

At the bottom of Chatham-hill the whole population of the town of Chatham and its vicinity were collected to bid her Majesty welcome. An attempt was made to renew the compliment of drawing her Majesty through the town; but, as her Majesty was anxious to get to London before the close of day, at her request the people desisted. She was, however, cheered from every house as she passed, and all were alike loud in their acclamations of applause. The scenes described as having taken place in the other towns were renewed until she had gone completely through Rochester and Stroud. She was also attended by a very numerous cavalcade of horsemen.

At Gravesend a rope was drawn across the road, and, in defiance of the repeated entreaties of Alderman Wood, her Majesty was again drawn by her subjects entirely through the town, amidst reiterated cheers.

From Dartford an express was dispatched to Mr. Denman, conveying the request of the Queen to see that Gentleman at Alderman Wood's house about seven o'clock.

As she advanced towards Shooter's-hill the attendant cavalcade increased in numbers, hundreds of vehicles of all descriptions were seen stationary on each side of the road, filled with well-dressed females who, as her Majesty passed joined in the universal shout; and continued to wave their handkerchiefs. These vehicles afterwards formed part of the procession, and continued to swell her Majesty's train. Immense crowds from the metropolis were astembled on Shooter's-hill.

As her Majesty's carriage descended the hill towards London one of her horses fell, and for a time there was considerable confusion. The animal was however, soon relieved from its dangerous situation, and its place supplied by another. The cavalcade then quickly advanced.

On arriving at the Green Man, Blackheath, her Majesty's carriage drew up, & she alighted. A momentary depression, arising chiefly from fatigue, rendered a short repose desirable. The attraction now grew more intense, and in order to allay the thirst of curiosity, the Queen, at the advice of Alderman Wood, after partaking of some refreshment, appeared at one of the windows of the inn. After a delay of about twenty minutes she resumed her journey. As the weather had now cleared up, the carriage was thrown open.

From an early hour in the forenoon great numbers of people, in expectation of witnessing her Majesty's arrival, assembled along the Kent road. even as far as Greenwich; and notwithstanding the continued showers, the crowd increased every hour. The road, too, was thronged with horsemen and vehicles of every possible description, and the windows of the houses were filled with spectators. In front of Alderman Wood's house a considerable crowd had assembled by two o'clock; and from that hour every minute brought such an addition of numbers, that before three the passage of the street was not only impeded, but every lamp iron, palisading &c. was covered with people, and each side the street was lined with carriages. Still, however, throughout the whole line, there appeared to be considerabte doubts entertained by the crowd whether her Majesty would arrive.

On all those outskirts of the town which point or lead to the high Dover road, at the obelisk in St. George's-fields, at the Elephant & Castle, and the Bricklayers' Arms, the multitude began rapidly to increase about three o'clock.

At several places between the Kent-road and Pall-mall. attempts were made by the multitude to take off the horses and draw the carriage in which her Majesty was conveyed; but in consequence of the earnest request of the Queen to Mr. Alderman Wood, the people forbore the performance of the servile office. Her Majesty and suite approached the metropolis at a rapid pace, in an open landau, and two close carriages, and preceded by fifty or sixty horsemen, shouting, "The Queen is coming! the Queen! the Queen!" This announcement was answered by the cheers of the multitude, the waving of hankerchiefs from the windows, &c. Her Majesty rode in the first carriage, an open landau, with four post horses, the postillions wearing scarlet jackets. On the dickey was seated a black man of small stature, wearing a fine tunic and trowsers of black cloth and a turban wreathed with black and white alternately, intermixed with beads. This man seemed considerably alarmed at the tumultuous scene round him. On the left hand of her Majesty sat Mr. Alderman Wood, without his hat, and on the opposite seat was lady Ann Hamilton and another lady. Her Majesty wore a pelisse of *black silk with a high fashionable collar*, and large ruff of point lace, with a very handsome black silk Spanish hat and plume of black ostrich feathers; she appeared in excellent health and spirits. In the second carriage, a chaise and four, was a man of colour, with a quantity of luggage; and in the third, also a chaise and four, were her Majesty's eleve, Mr. William Austin, and Mr. Wood, jun. The Cavalcade passed through the Marsh-gate, over Westminster-bridge, along Parliament-street, White hall, Charing cross, Cockspur-street, Pall Mall, St. James's-street, Picadilly, and Curzon-street, May-fair, to South Audley-street.—Every where her Majesty was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers from the assembled multitude; and the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of respect from the windows and balconies of the houses. The vivanda at Brooks's in St. James's-street, was completely filled with gentlemen, who remained uncovered whilst her Majesty passed through the street. Her Majesty seemed very sensible of these attentions and repeatedly noticed them by a graceful inclination of the head. When the cavalcade reached South Audley-street, the crowd assembled was so great, that it was with the utmost difficulty the carriage could drive up to Mr. Alderman Wood's house; and when, at last it arrived at the door, it was some seconds before the foot path and the steps of the house could be cleared so as to allow her Majesty to alight. When at last, this was accomplished, a carpet was laid down across the footway, and her Majesty alighted. She was handed from the carriage by Mr. Alderman Wood: Mr. Philip Wood, and several other Gentlemen, being on the steps to receive her.

When her Majesty had entered the house, there seemed to be a general expectation that she would show herself from the balcony, and shouts of "The Queen! the Queen! resounded on all sides. Several of her Majesty's female attendants came out, and Mr. Alderman Wood also presented himself, and intimated to the people that her Majesty would gratify them by her presence. Accordingly, in about a quarter of an hour, the Queen appeared upon the balcony, attended by Mr. Alderman Wood. Shouts of "Long live the Queen!" &c. were renewed with fresh eagerness; and her Majesty, walking nearly from one end of the balcony to the other, bowed repeatedly. She then retired amid a peal of huzzas, mingled with reiterated cries of "God save the Queen!" "Long live the Queen!" "Queen Caroline for ever!" &c. Shortly afterwards Mr. Denman, her Majesty's Solicitor General, arrived at the house, as did Mr. Hume, the Member for Aberdeen, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Brougham, and several other gentlemen. Mr. Denman we understand, had an audience of her Majesty; but neither he, nor any of the other gentlemen, remained in the house more than half an hour.

The multitude, far from being satisfied with the appearance of the Queen on the balcony of the worthy Alderman's house, continued assembled in the street until eleven o'clock, frequently sending forth shouts of applause, and obliging the persons belonging to all carriages that passed along, to take off their hats. There was nothing like an illumination in South Audley streets; and all the windows of Alderman Wood's house were darkened. There were, however, some slight illuminations in several houses in Clarges street, Albemarle-street, Old Bond-steeet, and Piccadilly. Those we understood took place in consequeace of threats uttered by the mob.

We rejoice to find that Lieutenant Grant, of the H. C. Marine has through the exertions of Major Ballantyne, been released, and that he was safe in the British Camp at Darre Gudea.

Some days since His Excellency Sir Charles Colville, set out on a tour to Guzerat & Kutch, embarking at Bassein, on board the Armed Ketch Vigilant, with the Nautilus as a Convoy.

The Transports Ann, James Scoft and Cornwall went out of the harbour on Saturday last, with the troops destined for Deristan.

The Exmouth, has been also taken up for the same place and will follow in a day or two.

The Honorable Sir George Cooper will commence his journey overland to Madras in a few days.

On Monday May 1st. Robert Woodhouse, Esq. A. M., F. R. S., a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude, and fellow of Jonville and Gaius College was unanimously elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge in the room of the late Dr. Milner.

The Rice Harvest is now almost gathered in; the reports from all quarters favorable.

MATOONGA THEATRE.

The Society of Bombay were invited to this little theatre on Monday last, to witness the performance of, Miss in her Teens, and the Padlock.

To say we were pleased, would, be to say nothing, it is the meed bestowed, for the most ordinary exertion; but here, were every nerve was strained, and were the one wish to give pleasure, pervaded the whole *corps dramatique*, we say we received more than ordinary gratification.

The address, we are informed written by the speaker of it, was appropriate & well delivered.

In Miss in her Teens, the more prominent parts of Frioble, and Fud were excellently sustained and Miss Biddy, and Tag, came in for repeated marks of applause.

The Comic songs, between the Farces were excellently well received and the Hornpipe in wooden shoes kept the audience in a convulsion of laughter.

In the Padlock, Mungo was an excellent representative of Blanchard, and Don Diego was as stiff as Mr. Bickerstaff could have wished; Leonora and Ursula performed their parts to admiration, and the audience retired from the Theatre, to partake of the festive dance and supper provided for them at [illegible] where we left a delighted group figuring on the light fantastic toe at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

The Honorable the Governor honored the Theatre and Ball room with his [illegible]

After the Hon'ble the Recorder had been Sworn in on Tuesday last Mr. Irwin rose and addressed Sir Geo. as follows.

SIR GEORGE COOPER,

Upon your first entrance [illegible] of that seat of justice in which you have presided for near the term of a twelvemonth, the Bar and the professional gentlemen of the Court are desirous of expressing the sentiments with which they are impressed on an occasion of deep regret and concern to them, and on which they wish to offer unfeigned tribute of that respect which you have so abundantly merited, and to which you are so justly entitled. The promptitude and wisdom of your decisions have been highly conducive to the benefit of the suitors, as they have been eminently promotive of the general administration of justice. In the performance of your arduous and important duties there, you have displayed an unremitting assiduity and patience which alone could have enabled you to wipe off the heavy arrear of business which awaited your arrival to that seat, and to leave the different boards of this Court in their present clear and unencumbered state.

You have evinced an uniform and impartial attention to those employed around this table, and who have had the opportunity and enjoyed the advantage of observing that conduct in the dispensation of justice which was calculated to please by its urbanity as to satisfy by its equity.

Accept, Sir, the cordial and sincere wishes of those whom you have devoted to the labours of this Court, that, with the gratifying reflections which are the result of benefits largely conferred and gratefully acknowledged, you may, after completing your judicial career in this country, find it attain to that object of all our exertions here, a happy return to your native land, with health unimpaired and no wish left unaccomplished.

Sir George Cooper replied in nearly the following terms.

I return you and the other gentlemen of this Court my sincere thanks for the handsome address which I have just received. It is a fresh mark of that respect and regard which I have always experienced from them. But in the administration of justice, I most disclaim every praise except what may belong to an anxious desire on my part to do right, assisted by the humble virtues of patience and industry. In that endeavour if I have generally succeeded, it has been in a great degree owing to the candour, fairness and liberality, as well as to the assistance, I have had from the practitioners.

In retiring from this bench, it is a great satisfaction to me to be succeeded by a gentleman of the character and experience of the present Recorder, who unites in himself a variety of learning with a depth and correctness which seldom fall to the lot of one member of our profession.

Gentlemen, I bid you farewell, you have my hearty good wishes for the honor, and prosperity of the Court, and of all the individuals who compose it.

NAUTICAL [illegible], CHRONICLE.
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

The Schooner, L' Hermina, from the Isle of France the 14th Sept brings letters from the Blenden Hall, (Greig,) who sailed from this early in August; we are happy in stating that the passengers were all well.

The H. C. Chartered Ship Camden will sail for England to-morrow.

The Curlew, with the Honorable Company's Cruizers and Troops were at Maseat on the 15th of October; we presume on their way to the attack of Laskerie.

The H. C. Ship Dorsetshire and Winchelsea were at Anjer Point (Straits of Sunda) on the 27th August.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 26, Ship Malabar, J. F. Longlands, from Bussorah, 22d Sept.

Do. Ship Castle Forbes (Free Trader), Thomas Levingtons Reid, from Batavia 23d August.

Do. Portuguese Ship Tres Corogoens, Commander Joaquim Dias Moteira, from Goa, 14th Oct.

27, Schooner St. Herminia, Dubor from Isle of France, 14th Sept.

Do. Ship [illegible]
Bussorah, [illegible]
Do. Brig [illegible]
Calicut, 14
28, Arm[illegible]
Surat.
22, S[illegible] Keay
from Lond[illegible]
30, The[illegible] ieut. J. M.
Guy, from [illegible]

Per M[illegible]
P[illegible] tais.
P[illegible] white
DEPA[illegible] Ship Eden, F. E.
Loch[illegible]
29, Tr[illegible] ldoch to Gulf of
[illegible]
[illegible] Boon, to do. do.
Do. [illegible] chardson, to do.
Do. [illegible] Syrang Fuckera
[illegible]rat.

By Cornwall.—L[illegible]
By Asia.—Lieut. Col[illegible] Baker, Capt.
Decamps, Mrs. Decamps[illegible]ldren, Lieut.
White, Lieut Palmer, Do[illegible] Capt. Barnes,
H. C, Marine, Mrs. Maug[illegible]d.
By James Scott.—Captain[illegible]rs. Manwaring, H.
M, 47th Regt, Asst. Surg[illegible] Tomkinson, M. E.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship ——— Camden, for London.
Ship ——— Asia, for do.
Ship Fazel Karim, for Persian Gulf.
Ship Rowlands, for Bengal.
Ship Lowjee Family, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.

H. C. Cruizers.
Ernaad, Antelope, Vestal, Tamares, Psyche.
H. C. Extra Ships.
Camden, Asia.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Minerva Grab, Ahmedy, Lo[illegible]e, Lovely Fish, Francis Warden, Faz el Kerim, Bannerman, Mitford, Caroline.

FREE TRADERS.
Lady Borringdon, Castle Forbes, England.

BENGAL SHIPS.
Exmouth, Roberts.

ARABS.
Howlee Luxmee, Larkasor, Carolina, Setona.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

OCTOBER.—1. Woodman, W. Baillie, from London 31 June.
3. Ship Belle Alliance, Wm. Ralf, from London 14th Feb. Cape of Good Hope, and Madras 21st Sept.
Do. Arab Ship Mullikell Bhur, Moses Arratoon, from Judah, 31 Aug, Mocha and Bombay 11th Sept.
4. Ship Venus, George Dawson, from Bencoolen 11th Sept.
5. Ship Pallas, Henry Philip, from Porto Louis 3d Sept.
Do. Ship Samdanny, Nacoda, from Cannanore 25th August.
6 Ship Eliza, G. Chine, from Boorang 10th August.
Do. Arab Ship Futtay Rubanee, Nacoda Hussen, from Muscat 2d August.
7 H. C. Chartered Ship Phœnix, [illegible] Gordon, from from London 4th June, Falmouth 8th ditto, and St. Jago 30th ditto.

OFF CALCUTTA.
6. The H. C. Chartered Ship Moira, the Liverpool the Woodman, the Soloman Shaw, and the Bell, Alliance.
Do. The Cassuna and the Venus at Kooly Bazar
7 The Asiambole, (Arab,) the Tage (do.) and the Windsor Castle.

PASSENGERS.

Per Woodman From Madras.—Captain Baker and Family.

Per Belle Alliance. From the Cape.—H. Wilkinson, Esq. Civil Service, Captain Knowles, H. M. 14th Foot, Captain Morrieson, Asst. Mr. Gen. Captain Dunsmere, N. I. Captain Mercer, N. I. and Lieut. Hughes, N. I.

Per Mullickel Bhur, From Judah.—Mr. and Mrs Sutherland, Mr. V. Luis Res; Rev. C. G. Arratoon, Messrs, Joseph Johannes, M. Stephen and A. Cachatoor, Armenians, Haudjee Daweed, Turk, and Mahomed Budran, Arab.

Per Pallas, From Port Louis.—Miss, Philip, Miss, L. Philip, Captain P. Nerac, and Mr. Dan. Mackay.

Per Venus, From Padang.—Sam. Townsend Goly, Jun. and a detachment of 50 Sepoys.

Per Phœnix. From London.—Miss A. Cooper, and Mr. Robt. Pressgrave.

REMARKS.
On the 1st of July in Lat. 13 N, Lon 22 W, spoke the Melisa, Captain Becher, from Calcutta for London.

PUT BACK.
The Ship Liverpool, James Green put backfrom Sea.

RELINQUISHED THE VOYAGE.
The Ship Harriston, D Proudfoot.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.
The Fort William, the Glorioso the Genereaux, the Brig John Shore, the Nurbudda, and the Pascoa.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS,
At the following Stations on the 7th Inst.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.
Remain,—H. C, Chartered Ship Coldstream, and the Gorerty, (F) outward bound.
Passed down,—The Charlotte and George Home.

NEW ANCHORAGE.
Remain,—H. C, Ships Marquis of Huntly, Dunira and Lady Melville, as also the Clydesdale.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of October, 1820.

	Vessels	Tons
Honourable Company's Ships, for China,	3	3,725
Honourable Company's Chartered Ships,	2	1,354
Tree Traders, for Great Britain, &c.	17	7,965
Country Ships, for Great Britain, &c.	4	2,649
Country Ships, employed in Country Trade,	30	11,544
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	22	10,088
American Vessels,	3	866
French Vessel,	1	609
Portuguese Vessels,	4	2,506
Arabian Vessels,	11	4,431
Total	27	45,663
Free Traders in the River, on the 1st of October 1819.	22	9,968

SIMSON,

[illegible]eart ?
And bu[illegible]
Virtues [illegible]
Worth too th[illegible]e bloom,
Was doomed [illegible]mb ?
Alas ! the promise [illegible]
Smiled sweet thro' t[illegible]e's delus[illegible]ays
And o'er the mind it[illegible]ght
Shewed future yea[illegible]ud delight.
But vain these hope[illegible]o's divine decree
In mercy wille[illegible]
God saw not, as [illegible]iss
Of lengthened [illegible]
Its joys were tr[illegible]
Such the di gui[illegible]
A recompense fa[illegible]e be[illegible]wed.
That death for[illegible]y's earthly sorrow flowed
And as he closed [illegible]d languid eyes
On this frail [illegible]s cumb'rous ties.
His soul on ai[illegible]cleaved the skies
To taste eter[illegible]!—— Be dried the tear
That friends[illegible]d on his spotless bier,
Be quelled the sigh[illegible] for the mournful past,
Burst from the breast b[illegible]w overcast ;
Let Memory's pains, a[illegible]o'er his early fate
Unchecked they rankled calmly moderate ;
And while the heart close wraps within its cell
The manly worth of one it loved so well,
To Heaven's decrees, Oh ! be its power resigned,
They only suffer who are left behind.

Calcutta, October 5, 18[illegible]. A FRIEND.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

At Fort Victor[illegible] Thursday the 26th Instant, the Lady of Wm. Purnell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon at that station, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 28th Instant, John Johnston, European Inhabitant, and Hair dresser, age 28 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th Sept. at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. John D' Mello to Miss Mary Ann Stevenson.

On the 30th Sept. at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Corrie, Mr. George Minor, H. C. Marine, to Miss Eleanor Clark.

BIRTHS.

At Berhampore, on the night of Monday the 2d Oct. the Lady of W. W. Grant, Esq. of the civil service, of a Daughter.

At Futtyghur, on the 17th Sept, the Lady of Lieut. C. D Apsin, of a Daughter.

On the 23d Sept. at Dinapore, Mrs. Henry Babonau, jun. of a son.

On the 26th Sept, Mrs. I. Lyons of a Son.

At Bogleporc, on the 24th Sept. the Lady of J. L. Turner, Esq. of Colgong, of a Daughter.

At Goruckpore, on the 31st. of Augt. the Lady of J. V. Biscoe, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 19th of August after a short illness ; Mr. John Williamson, of the firm of King and Williamson.

At Howrah, on Saturday last, Sophia, the infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Grigg, aged 8 months and 2 days.

On the 28th Sept. Mrs. Maria Green, aged 32 years.

On the 29th Sept Mr. Richard Humphries.

On the same day, Miss Margaret Leonora Brodie, Daughter of Mr. John Brodie, aged 3 months and 2 days.

On the 30th Sept. Dr. William Hogg, H C. Medical Service, much regretted.

At Fort William, on the 29th Sept. after a very short illness, Lieut. P. J. De Moor, of H. M. 17th Regiment, aged [illegible] years.

At Chandernagore, on the 29th Sept. Mr. M. Durup Dorbal, aged 49 years, leaving behind him a wife and 6 children to bewail his Loss.

At the house of Edward Brightman, Esq. Howrah, Mrs. Anna Jane Jones, the Lady of Arthur Jones, Esq. recently arrived from England on the Ship *Calcutta.*

At Fort William, on the 3d Oct. Lieut. M. Pickerings of His Majesty's 17th Regt. Foot, much and sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

On the 2d Oct, after a short illness, Rober Nighland Esq. Officiating Surgeon at Howrah, deeply and deservedly regretted by all who knew him,—He has left a widow and 7 children to bewail the loss of the best of husbands and kindest of parents, and the society at Howrah of a most skilful, attentive and humane medical officer.

On Thursday, the 5th Oct, Lieut, William Forbes, Royal Navy, aged 25 years

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At the Mount on the 13th Instant, the Lady of Major Limond of the Artillery, of a daughter.

On the 7th Instant, at Bangalore, the Lady of Captain Wilson, Barrack Master of that Station, of a Daughter,

At Nellore, on the 12th Instant, the Lady of T. V. Stonhouse, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter,

At Madras, on 10th Instant, the Lady of H. W. Kensington, Esq. of a Son,

At Secunrabad, on the 10th Instant, the Lady of the Rev. W. Harper, Chaplain of Hyderabad, of a Son,

At Trichinopoly, on the 8th Instant the Lady of Captain W. Pickering, 25th Regiment N. I. of a Son,

At Trichinopoly, on Wednesday the 11th Mrs. B. Kerr of a Son.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE. OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

9TH OCTOBER, 1820.

BUY	According to Registered Number.	SELL.
3 8 a 3 12		3 4 a 3 8

We understand that the *Conversazione* Assemblies, which have hitherto afforded so much satisfaction to the society of Calcutta, will be continued during the approaching cold season ; and that the first Assembly will be holden on the 23d instant, at the Town Hall. The Assemblies will be conducted on the same liberal footing as formerly, and it is confidently expected that they will be well attended. The following Gentlemen have kindly agreed to to render their assistance, as Stewards, during the ensuing season :—

S. T. GOAD, Esq. President.
C. TROWER, Esq.
CAPT. COBB.
N. ALEXANDER, Esq.
CAPT. PATRICKSON.
JAMES MACNABB, Esq.
CAPT. MACAN.
A. COLVIN, Esq.
CAPT. CONROY.
GEORGE CHEAP, Esq.
CAPT. CROKER.

Sup. to the India Gaz. Oct. 9

Madras.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. H. Byrne, First Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts.

The Ship *Triumph*, Captain J. G. Street, from London the 16th May, Madeira the 8th of June, and Port Louis the 17th ultimo, anchored in the Roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS.—*For Madras:* Lieut. Smith, H. C. Service ; Messrs. Miller and Lowdon, Assistant Surgeons ; Mr. Lushington, Cadet.

For Bengal: Mrs. Street, Mr. Read, Bombay Civil Service ; Messrs. Cullen, Colman, & Avanston ; Master Greenway.

The *Triumph*, sailed for Bengal this afternoon.

The Brig *John Shore*, Captain Needham, from Calcutta the 1st instant, anchored in the Roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. T. Scott, Capt. Watson.

The *Norfolk* is expected to take her departure for England about the end of the week.

The *Reliance* sails for Bombay in a day or two.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Pike, Dr. Currie and Family, Dr. Cuddie, Capt. Cadogan, Lieut. Hibgame, Lieut. Elderton, Lieut. Mainwaring, and Lieut. Dacre.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. Oct. 17

A Northerly Wind clear and fine Weather prevailed at the Presidency for some days previous to Tuesday, when a change began to take place, and early yesterday morning the Weather had quite the regular Monsoon appearance. After daylight, heavy Rain commenced, accompanied with Thunder and Lightning. Fortunately there was very little Wind. The Weather however was very threatening in the former part of the day—but it cleared off a good deal in the afternoon. A small Schooner dragged her anchor, and was in great danger of being lost ; having got within the Surf, which at the time broke far out ; and being unable to make sail owing to the wind blowing right on the land—but by the prompt assistance afforded her from the shore she was warped out into deep water again. Most of the small craft which remained in the Roads got under weigh, and the Wind having shifted more to the Northward, were enabled to obtain an offing, and to make considerable way towards places of shelter to the Southward.

The Races at Bangolore are stated to have afforded high gratification to the Amateurs of the Turf and to have been conducted with infinite satisfaction to every one. The weather during the Races was remarkably fine even for that favored climate, and the number of spectators had seldom been equalled. The crowd of visitors who had assembled was so great that though the departures had been numerous, a considerable degree of bustle prevailed for several days after the close of the Meeting, and would most probably have continued longer, had not Mr. Cole, been obliged to return to Mysore,—" to which seat of hospitality he has taken a very numerous party."

Gov. Gaz.—October 19.

English Extracts.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Foreign Office, May 23.—The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B. to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 23.—Notice is hereby giving, that, his Majesty will hold a Drawing room at the Palace of Buckingham House, on Thursday the 15th of June, at two o'clock.

N. B. His Majesty is graciously pleased to dispense with Ladies wearings hoops ; they will be expected on the ensueing and future Drawing rooms, to appear in Court robes and lappets, according to the regulations laid down by her late Majesty at the celebration of the Royal weddings.

[This Gazette announces that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Nayler, York Herald, and Blanc Coursier herald of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. King of Arms Hanover, &c. to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms and Principal Herald of the South, East, and Western parts of England, *vice* C. Harrison, Esq. late Clarenceux ; also C. G. Young, Esq. Rouge Dragon Poursuivant of Arms, to the office of York Herald, vacated by the above promotion.—Likewise that Lord J. G. Beresford, Archbishop of Dublin, is appointed a Privy Counsellor in Ireland.]

Lord Ebrington.—Lord Ebrington was, on the 22d of May last, returned Member of Parliament, for the Borough of Tavistock, vice Mr. Fazakerley.

Mrs. William Camac's Fancy Ball.—In Mansfield-street, on Tuesday the 29th of May, was one of the most brillant and lively entertainments we have witnessed of late years. The ball rooms were illuminated entirely with wax-lights, placed in four magnificent lustres ; numerous mirrots extending from the celling to the floor, enlivened the pannels of each apartment, and added greatly to the splendour. The Ladies seemed to vie with each other in the embroidery and taste of their dresses, Mrs. Camac, who was superbly habited in the costume of a Spanish Donna (but made entirely of English manufacture), with a profusion of diamonds, led off the ball with Mr. Potter Macqueen, who wore an elegant full dress Yeomanry uniform.

The following attracted much notice.

The Countess Compton, in a fancy dress of blue & silver, & her Sister, a handsome Peruvian Princess ; Lady E. Compton, in a superb Russian dress, the cap most tastefully ornamented with an incalculable quantity of diamonds and other precious gems ; the beautiful Lady Owen, of Orielton, shone with uncommon effect in a fancy dress of gold lama, and a profusion of diamonds and ostrich feathers ; the Honourable Mrs. Olmins, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Hornby, and Mrs. Bishop, in most splendid dresses, consisting of embroidered robes, with diamonds, and ostrich feathers ; Sir Jacob Astley was magnificently dressed as Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, and Lady Astley wore a handsome Peruvian dress ; the Dowager Lady Astley wore a rich gold lama dress, with a profusion of the finest diamonds and feathers ; the Misses Astley's as Swiss Peasants ; Miss Birch, the Misses Bishop and the Misses Dawsons, in most superb Turkish dresses ; Miss Olmins was most beautifully arrayed as Rebecca ; the Honourable Misses Harris, in appropriate Swiss costume ; Miss Salisbury, in an elegant Russian dress ; and the Misses Scotts, in neat fancy dressess. Mr. Paul Methuen wore a superb Russian dress of searlet and gold ; Mr. Branding and Mr. Atkyns were Mandarines ; Mr. Wadworth, jun, a Turk ; Colonel Camac and General Camac were dressed in the full-dress uniform of their respective Corps, and the variety and splendour thereof gave great brilliancy and effect to the scene.

A full band was in high tune ; and the Pandeans at intervals between the dances, tuned their pipes from the balcony of the stair case. The supper rooms were thrown open at one o'clock, and the dancing was kept up with great glee till four o'clock in the morning. The other personages in the drama were leading fashionables in high life. All were delighted.

From a French Paper.—A criminal process, which, for the singularity and atrocity of its circumstances, almost equals the affair at Rhodes, has for two years occupied the attention of the inhabitants of La Drome. The case was to be tried at Valence in the month of June.

An old soldier named Neyret, who resided at Valence, married the daughter of the widow Dupont, of the same town. This girl had, at a festival, a short time previous, been honoured with the prize of superior wisdom, and received a crown of roses and 600 francs. Neyret and his wife employed this money in trade ; but he was unsuccessful, and became a baukrupt. In his adversity his wife deserted him, carrying off the wreck of his fortune, and abandoned herself to every species of vice and debauchery.

About the beginning of the month of August, 1818, Neyret disappeared suddenly, and a report prevailed that he had been assasinated, and that his dead body had been thrown, pierced with wounds into the Rhone. Suspicion fell upon his wife, his mother in-law, and a young man named Chaleat, who was in habits of intimacy with the wife. They were arrested, and thrown into prison. Three other persons were also arrested, and the six were put upon their trial for the murder ; but being indicted by mistake, for having committed the murder on the night of the 12th of August, instead of the 11th, when it actually took place, they were enabled to defend themselves with advantage, and were accordingly acquitted.

But the death of Neyret could not remain unavenged. A voice, too long discreet and silent, suddenly arose and unveiled the existence of the crime, the hour and place of the execution, the number of the guilty, and the names of some of them. A new, procedure was instituted : Blanc, the uncle of the wife of Neyret was arrested, whom public clamour accused of having thrown the dead body of his victim into the Rhone, and of being the principal author of the crime.

The witness who now appeared was a girl of the name of Michel, who stated, that on the night previous to the sudden disappearance of Neyret, she was in company with one Girard, her lover, on an elevation which overlooked the house inhabited by Neyret's wife. It was about ten o'clock. She saw Blanc enter the house, and then Neyret and afterwards a young man whom she took to be Chaleat, some other men, and finally a women dressed in black. About half past eleven she heard heavy groans, and remarked to Girard, that Neyret and his wife were fighting. Girard said they would soon separate, and the noise shortly ceased.

This testimony, instead of being corroborated by Girard, was contradicted by him in every particular. It was, however, supported by one Ferrier, a servant of Chaleat, who accompanied his master to the house, and who there saw a man stretched upon the earth, his legs and arms held down, and an elderly woman standing at his head, who struck a poinard into his throat. The blood burst forth, the man gave a convulsive movement, and the witness fled in terror. On this evidence Blanc was condemned to death, Those who had been formerly acquitted could not, by the French Law, be again placed in jeopardy for the same offence.

Blanc appealed against this sentence, and in the hope of saving his life, offered to make some important discoveries. He stated that about one o'clock on the morning of the murder, he was called out of his bed by some young men who had been at the christening of his grandson, and with them he drank for some hours ; that he then walked on the quay, waiting the hour to commence work, and seeing a light in his niece's house, he went in with the intention of reprimanding her. She was in great agitation, and told him that some people were murdering her husband in another room. He went thither, and looking into the room without being himself perceived, he witnessed the close of the scene of horror described by Ferrier. The first blow had been struck ; the blood was flowing in torrents. Chaleat and Lamotte held the feet of the victim ; Palandre had seized upon the left arm ; Sabot was kneeling upon the right, and had plunged a poniard into the breast ; Vigne was at the head, where also was the widow Dupont, the mother-in-law of the wretched sufferer ; she, who had given the signal for the murder, was bent over the dead body, and seemed to exult in the blood of her son, which she was the first to shed. Two women held the lights which gleamed over this terrible spectacle.

Blanc, whom the assassins had not discovered, left the house, and concealed himself near it, to watch the close of the event. Chaleat soon came from the house, bearing the dead body ; he was followed by the other murderers, and having thrown the body into the Rhone, they all returned to Neyret's house.

In consequence of this statement, Lamotte, Palandre, and Sabot, were thrown into prison ; but Blanc, in his second examination, denied every thing he had previously advanced. He was returned

(*Continued in the Supplement.*

BOMBAY : PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

to his cell, where to contrived to hang himself with a rope, made of the straw of his bed. The following letter was found in his bed of sorrow :—

"I am about to die; I have nothing more either to fear or hope from men. The Eternal awaits me. Before him I swear that I die innocent; I die for Vigne, Chaleat, Sabot, Palandre, and Lamotte, who are the real perpetrators of the assassination of my nephew. I commend myself to the prayers of the Church."

Such is the present state of the case. Vigne and his wife, Chaleat, Melanie, Durand, the wife of Neyret, who are interrogated now as witnesses, have all protested that they are ignorant of these facts. They only, however, if public rumour, if the testimony of Ferrier, if the discoveries of Blanc be true, can unveil the frightful mystery. It is generally thought that on the trial they will make confession.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY JUNE 2D 1820.

Yesterday the Aniversary Meeting of this great and most excellent National Institution for the Education of the Children of the Poor, took place at the Central Establishment in Baldwin's Gardens, which was numerously attended by the Dignitaries of the Church, Noblemen, and Persons of distinction.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by a number of Bishops, Noblemen, Dr. Walmsley, other Dignified Clergy, &c. entered the great School-room soon after one o'clock, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the Chair as President of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. Walmsley, the indefatigable and meritorious Secretary, proceeded to read the Report of the state of the Society and proceedings of the Committee of the past year. In the course of the last year there had been, established in England 147 Schools. A considerable degree of praise was given to Mr. Johnson, the Master of the General Central School, under whose care he had about 502 Boys and 230 Girls; they had been twice examined before the Archbishop and other distinguished personages, and had given them general satisfaction. Numbers of the children, after they had left the School, had appeared to return thanks, when they had been presented with a Bible and a Prayer-Book. During the last year the number of children had increased 20,000, and the whole number receiving instruction in England amounted to 270,000. Since the last year the number of Schools had increased from 1467 to 1614. The system had been established successfully in Nova Scotia, and various other foreign parts. A Negro had been admitted and sent out as a teacher. who had succeeded extremely well. The Report alluded to the very extraordinary munificence of Mr. Watson, the Treasurer of the Society, who had purchased the Chapel in Ely-place, and had made it a present to the Society for the Children of the National Schools. to attend Divine Service there, and had assigned it over to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the Trustee, for the Institution.

The Rev. Dr. Bell, to whom the Society owed its origin, had presented the Society with a Communion Service of Plate, for the Chapel in Ely Place.

The system had been generally introduced into the army under the patronage of the Duke of York, and also in to the Navy, under the patrounge of several distinguished Officers and the Commissinner of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Thirty-two grants of money had been made, amounting altogether to 3,202*l.* to various populous parishes in and about the Metropolis, particularly to Newington Butts, Bethnal Green, St. Pauls's Deptford; and, in the latter place, instructions had been given to children in the evenings, whose occupations would not allow them to attend in the day, and also on Sunday. The Committee had been restrained from doing more in assisting Schools with money, from the scantiness of their funds; however, it acknowledged a liberal legacy and several donations. The Report concluded with a recommendation of supporting the system, to counteract designing de[ists] and infidels, and that it was the cause of God and Religion.

The Archbishop of Canterbury rose, and enlarged very forcibly upon the general statement of the Report; spoke in terms of high praise of the Committee, and the diligence with which they had executed the trust reposed in them. His Grace spoke in very high terms of the splendid donation of the Chapel in Ely-place. His Grace concluded with moving a vote of Thanks to the liberal donor.

The Bishop of London moved a vote of Thanks to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as President of the Society. His Grace, in returning thanks, observed, that an approval of his conduct from so respectable an assembly would serve to rous-and keep him to his duty, although he trusted it was not necessary.

Mr. Wilberforce, moved a vote of thanks to the General Committee, to whose laborious exertions the prosperity of the Society was to be attributed. The Hon. Gentleman highly complimented the Archbishop for the laudable zeal with which he supported the Society by the sanction he gave the Meeting by his presence, being such a dignified and exalted a character, which was a great means of promoting religious knowledge, and which was the most effectual means to counteract the malignant efforts to assist the powers of darkness. He had no doubt but that the Committee were entitled to the thanks of the whole community, and to their exalted President, and that their children's children would give them their thanks.

The Bishop of Salisbury moved a vote of thanks to the Ladies' Committee.

The Bishop of Ely moved a vote of thanks to the Treasurer. His Lordship enlarged considerably upon the great merits of this Gentleman, who not only devoted his time but also his money in the good cause.

The Bishop of Chester moved a vote of thanks to the Secretary, who his Lordships described a devoting his time, mind, and talents and whole of his zealous exertions were devoted gratuitously to the cause.

The Rev. Mr. Walmsley, the Secretary in returning thanks, observed, that it was a great gratification to see the first character in Church and State making the exertions his Grace did in so good a cause. He promised his zealous support as long as he had health and strength. He acknowledged that his exertion would not bear a comparison to that of the Treasurer's who had given up a lucrative and honourable employment to enable him to devote the whole of his time to the Society.

The Bishop of Exeter moved thanks to Mr. Watson, the Treasurer, for his liberal donation of Ely Chapel, at the value of between 2 and 3000*l*,

Lord Kenyon moved thanks to Dr. Bell, for his present of the Communion Service of Plate for Ely Chapel, which he had received from his Schola[r] at Madras.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

Counsel were further heard respecting the Scots cause, "Majendie *v.* Carruthers."—To proceed again on Monday.

The Seventeenth Report from the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal, was presented at the Bar by their Secretary, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Earl of Abingdon took the oaths and his seat.

Their Lordships then adjourned for some time during pleasure. On the resuming of the House.

Lord Kenyon presented a petition from the townships of Great and Little Bolton and their vicinity, in Lancashire, praying that some measures may be adopted, tending to afford facilities to the advantage of the trade and commerce as well as to the Agricultural interests of the country, as the petitioners. felt that these great national interests were eventually inseparable. His Lordship observed, that the petitioners were respectable persons, and what they advanced, he thought, was deserving of the serious consideration of Parliament.—Being read, the pertition was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Cawdor presented a petition from the Corporation of Haverford-West, praying a temporary suspension of the Coal Duties therein, on the ground set forth by the petitioners.—Ordered to lie on table.

RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

Lord Redesdale, after adverting to what had taken place in the way of legislating npon this subject on former occasions, and to the various applications which had been made to Parliament (particularly, a few years ago, to their Lordship' House, when a Bill was introduced for the purpose, though under the then circumstances it was not thought fit to proceed with it in the way proposed,) noticed some of the Legislative enactments which now existed for the purpose of better recovering small Debts. He particurlarly adverted to the Act for establishing such Courts in the county of Middlesex, which extended, he observed, only to the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. It strongly occurred to him, in the way of objection to the constitution of these Courts, that in the course of the proceedings therein, the Suitors were in effect rendered the Judges, and that the Clerk became the Assessor. In this view it struck him to be highly proper to keep those provinces distinct and separate, and that care should be taken that the suitors should not be in a manner both Judges and Jurors, a system which, in the result, could not be productive of real advantage. Under these convictions he had since new modelled the Bill, which he proposed some years ago, and converted it into a general Bill, His measure would go to the establishment of County Courts for the recovery of small debts; that the Judges of such Courts should be appointed by the Sheriffs, and they may be also Clerks of the County Courts. Instead of a system which rendered Suitors the Judges, that the latter should be made independent of the former; that the Jurors (so we understood his Lordship) should not be less than four; that they should be taken from among the freeholders of 5*l.* per annum, or copyholders of 10*l.*, or possessing in both ways 10*l.* per annum. These and some other regulations in respect of amount of property, were provided with the view of obtaining the more respectable persons for the purpose. The Bill would go to regulate the manner of holding the C[ourts] in [pl]aces in the respective counties t[hey] should be held, which should be do[ne] in view to the accommodation of [the] and also the local population. Th[ese] Courts, should assemble freque[ntly], which, as well as some other p[oints], should be left for regulation to the Quarter Session, which consisted of persons, naturally possessed of the best local information. It was proposed that the jurisdiction of those Courts should be extended to the recovery of debts amounting to *ten* pounds; & that the proceedings should be rendered as simple as possible, and the expenses as moderate. Some of the provisions were taken from different Acts, and some from the Act for regulating the County Courts in Middlesex. He rather threw out these points for the consideration of their Lordships, than in the view that the Bill should pass into a law (as there might arise objections in other quarters against such a Bill entirely coming from that House); and more particularly in the hope that what he proposed would have the effect of inducing other persons more effectually to come forward. He was particularly anxious that in such a measure, its principle should be assimilated as nearly as possible to that which prevailed in Westminster Hall, namely, the keeping of the provinces of Judge and Jury distinct and separate. Under these impresious, he proposed that the Bill, which was intituled "An Act for the more convenient Recovery of small Debts in England and Wales," should be now read the first time, then ordered to be printed, for the purpose of its lying over, that their Lordships may fully consider the nature of the measure; or that some other persons may propose the adoption of some similar Acts; or that it may lead to some final measure upon the subject.

The Bill, as proposed by the Noble and Learned Lord, was then read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Bills upon the table, all private or local, were respectively forwarded, & the House adjourned till tomorrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was employed for a considerable time in electing Committees by ballot to try the merits of the Bridport and Boroughbridge Elections.

On the motion of Mr. Harvey, the Marshal of the King's Bench was directed to bring Mr. Henry Swann to the Bar of the House Tuesday the 13th instant, if the said Henry Swann desired to be brought up.

PAISLEY PETITION.

Mr. Maxwell presented a Petition from the Mechanics employed in the Cotton Manufactures at Paisley, stating, that in consequence of the decline of that branch of industry, they were reduced to the deepest distress and misery, wanting even the indispensible necessaries of life. Many were out of employment, and those who were employed were obliged to work for wages so low as to be inadequate to the support of their families. In presenting this Petition, the Hon. Member was understood to recommend (for the noise and agitation prevailing in the House immediately after the termination of the ballots rendered every thing inaudible) that his Majesty's Government should encourage emigration in a more effectual manner than they had yet done. This was a course which he trusted the prudence and wisdom of the House would point as likely to prove most beneficial to the country As matters now stood, no man could invest his capital in manufactures, lest his premises should be set on fire by incendiaries, The Petitionners requested a loan, which might be repaid out of a county rate, to afford them

facilities for emigrati[on]. He called upon the House to consider w[hether] taking a small proportion of the general money of the country might not be prudent as a matter of precaut[ion], and proper in a Christian [view] to prevent crimes. Many individual[s] lived last year on their stock and [not] but all the means of existence [were] now exhausted, concluded by [appe]aling upon the [feel]ings of the necessity of adopting every practicable [mea]sure of relieving the distresses of the people.

The Petition was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hutchinson moved for a Copy of the Instructions transmitted to the Auditor-General in the Peninsula, in the years 1813 and 1814.—Ordered.

Mr. Hutchinson then presented a Petition from certain persons holding offices in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, praying that the fees of that Court might not be abolished; or that, it they were, some remuneration should be given.—Read, and laid on the table.

BRIDPORT ELECTION.

Mr. Leigh, the Clerk for Elections, appeared at the Bar of the House, and stated that the following Members had been chosen by ballot, to form the Committee for trying the merits of the Bridport Election:—

Marquis of Titchfield,
S. Douglas,
N. Calvert,
E. P. Bastard,
S. T. Lloyd,
H. Hudson,
R. T. Wilman,
Lord T. Cecil,
Mr. Sibthorpe,
Lord F. N. Townshend,
Sir. G. T. Staunton,
T. M. Lloyd,
S. Drummond,
Davies Gilbert,
Lord Vis. Milton,

Mr. Hume, presented Petitions from the Freeholders of the country of Augus and the borough of Montrose, relative to the linen manufactures.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Hume moved for a return of the number of Gentlemen appointed to Ensigncies in the Line, ditinguishing those appointed out of Military Colleges, and those who obtained them by purchase, from the 26th of January, 1819, to the 26th of January, 1820.—Ordered.

Mr. Marryatt moved for separate returns of the real and of the official value of the Goods exported from Great Britain to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia, for the last seven years, distinguishing each year, and the English and Irish produce from the Colonial produce; also for returns of the number of ships and their complement of men employed in the said trade during the same period, and distinguishing British from foreign vessels.—Ordered.

Mr. Marryatt then moved for similar Returns respecting the Exports from British Colonies; which were also ordered.

BOROUGHBRIDGE ELECTION.

Mr. Leigh appeared at the Bar, and stated that the following Members had been chosen by ballot to try the merits of this Election:—

Mr. K. Finlay,
Sir J. Yorke,
W. S. Kinnersley,
S. Scott,
J. D. Ashley,
Ld. H. H. M. Howard,
G. A. Lee Keek,
Wm. Duncombe,
Sir W. H. Pringle,
Hon. C. A. Pelham,
F. Cawthorn,
F. B. Portman,
R. W. Talbot,
J. Rayne,
Sir C. W. W. Wynn,

Mr. Courtney moved for Returns of the quantity of goods exported from Great Britain to the East Indies and China, and the number of ships employed, during the last six years.—Ordered.

Mr. Edwards, from the Caledomian Canal, presented the 17th Report of the Committee on that Canal.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Bennet moved for an account of the Annual Expenditure of the Alien Office at Dover, Yarmouth, and other ports, during the last two years.—Ordered.

Mr. Scarlett moved for an account of the number of Causes originally entered in the Cause Paper of the Chief Justice of the King's Beach for the last ten years: of those remaining in arrears at the end of each term: of the Rules for extending the time: and of the number of Causes remaining for argument in the same Court.—Ordered.

Mr. Tierney presented a Petition from an Irish Clergyman, called Isaac Ashton, praying (as it was understood) for some remuneration in consequence of services rendered by him in the early part of the French Revolution.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord [illegible] said, he now rose pursuant to his notice to move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue certain act known by the name of the Alien Acts. This measure was the same as that which had been adopted two years ago; and the House was so familiar with the subject, which had been six times discussed, that he should not go further into observation upon it than was absolutely necessary, indeed he should have had only a few sentences to utter, if he had not been warned that that an opposition to the measure, even in its present unusual stage, was to be offered by the gallant General opposite and his friends about him. This imposed on him the task of explaining more at large the grounds on which he asked the House to support him in his motion. He was aware that the Alien Acts had been viewed by Gentlemen opposite with great jealousy, he would say constitutional jealousy, and raised into more importance than perhaps belonged to them; but he was persuaded that, however strongly inclined to resist their renewal, they could not do so on any allegation of abuse of the power possessed by the Executive, or of any desire for needless authority. One particular case he was aware had been alluded to: but the whole number of foreigners sent out of the country during the two years since the enactments were made. was so small as to raise an argument not of abuse, but of the want of any necessity for such laws. The House would, however, permit him to remark that this did not prove the measure to be uncalled for to secure the public safety; for it could not be ascertained how much had been done by the executive possessing this preventive power. Many mishievous foreigners had been prevented from coming to this country by the knowledge of this fact. What then was the practical question before them. It was whether, with the number of foreigners in the kingdom amounting to 25,000, and having increased since the laws were passed—few of them engaged in commercial pursuits (he was not contending for the principle, for he respected the spirit in which this country was made a sanctuary to foreigners)—but he repeated, the practical question was, whether the House could with safety, in the present circumstances of Europe and of this Nation, leave such a mass of foreigners to act without control, whatever their schemes or designs might be? Many of them might, it was no unreasonable supposition, come for purposes hostile to our internal peace, or to carry on machinations against other States, which could not he suffered to be carried on in any country with which they remained in peace. He was ready to recognise the principle of rendering Britain an asylum; and it was only for British prosperity and security, it was only to prevent foreigners from coming to disturb our internal tranquillity, or compromise us with other countries, that he would subject it to these regulations. It had been said that the Alien Acts should cease with the war. This assumption Parliament had rejected by passing three times in succession Bills similar to the present. But doing this, Parliament had narrowed the measure; it had altered the law from what it was during the war, and framed it for the new relations in which we stood. It the former Acts it was presumed against every foreigner who came to England without a licence, that he might be dangerous to the State. He was therefore placed at once under the inspection of the police. His place of residence was pointed out and fixed for him; he was not allowed to leave it without permission; he was treated as a suspected person, and whenever any case seemed to arise he was liable to be sent for and made to quit the kingdom. But in the latter Acts, framed for the time of peace, these restraints were altered or removed, The foreigner was presumed not to be dangerous; he might enter the kingdom and reside where he pleased: he might change his place of abode without the consent of Government, and all he was called on to do was to give his name at the port where he landed before the officer in command It was therefore evident that the hospitality of the country was as unbounded as ever, and might be as freely exercised; all that was done was to the Executive, acting on its responsibility, to remove those whom it had reason to believe were plotting or contriving injury to the public, and send conspirators out of the country. If this was wisely granted at the time when peace was concluded, they would permit him to observe that it was equally expedient now. There were circumstances which would easily suggest themselves to the House, and which proved that nothing had happened to disarm them of their suspicions, and to induce the country to place the Executive in a more helpless state than it was before. He needed not to support this opinion by direct allegations. It was enough to suppose that there might exist a species of internal alarm and war, more dangerous to the State, and more difficult for a Government to grapple with, than any open and undisguised external contest. The events of last year must have left an impression on every mind, that the malignancy [illegible] of hostility against the country, was more threatening than in 1818, when the preceding Act was agreed to. But it might be said, what had these treasons, which had been made manifest and punished by the laws, to do with foreigners? If it could be stated that foreigners never had, did not, and never could come to this country to combine these treasons with their own efforts for the overthrow of the governments in other States abroad, it might be a fair presumption that they had nothing in common. But the reverse was the truth. The lesson of the French Revolution was not to be forgotten; and he was not restrained from saying that he had no reason to think that the present race of intriguers and revolutionary agents had degenerated from their predecessors in these contrivances. He had no reason to doubt that the same demoralization prevailed among them, that the monsters of that sanguinary period had their counterparts in this, and that there was no invention or crime which could not still be paralleled, if occasion required and opportunity was afforded. The House might, without going too far, suppose, that if there were fanatics in one country ready to pursue their aims by foul murders, others with kindred feelings of fanaticism, and with like proneness to crime, might be found to co-operate with them in another. He did not think, therefore, that he was calling on the credulity of the House, when he asked it to measure the mischief disclosed in this country, and take care that it should not be aggravated by any means which precaution could keep away; but he maintained that if it were a duty to maintain our domestic peace, it was equally our duty to protect ourselves from circumstances likely to compromise us with foreign nations. We were bound to guard our shores from being made the theatre of conspiracies against Governments with which we were in alliance, and being plunged into war on that account. This was the nature of the necessity for the measure. With regard to the nature of the measure itself, he could hardly conceive any State in existence, if its Government could not send out of its territory any foreigner, who was shaking its peace or conspiring against its institutions. Such persons ought not to have the power of defying the Executive, provided they kept within the technicals of the laws; and of maturing their plots, as if they had a natural right to interfere and disturb the country. There was not a civilized nation in Europe where authority to prevent this was not vested in the Sovereign; and in England it ought also to co-exist with other Powers, so that Aliens might be removed when dangerous to the public tranquillity. The principle that this authority really belonged to the Sovereign was recognised by the law of the land The highest legal sanction had been given to it. Blackstone held that the Crown might send forth foreigners whose presence it conceived to be inimical to the public interests. The late Lord Ellenborough stated the same opinion, and it was further maintained by the Lord Chancellor, that this right resided in the Crown, and might be acted upon. But it was in the mode of action that its inefficiency lay. There was no question but it must be used by proceeding according to due course of law, a course which rendered it little applicable for what it was wanted—If the Alien refused to obey the order of the Crown, he must be prosecuted in the ordinary way; which, in fact, rendered the whole nugatory and unavailing as a corrective of any evil or prevention of any impending peril. Such was the consideration which had given rise to this regulation of that power, so as to enable the Crown to exercise its prerogative more effectually. He had no hesitation in saying, that if we were in a state of complete peace, if there was a total absence of any general effort to shake the peace of all countries, it would be yet natural to turn to our ancient system, and look only to regulations under the necessity of particular cases for security against foreigners, whose ingress would then be unrestrained, and their motions without restriction. But as the world was, it would be trifling with the happiness and security of the country, and exposing its best interests, and the best interests of mankind, if we did not preserve effectual means to the Crown of exercising that prerogative when necessary. He put it again to the House, if Government could have any view in asking this Bill but the public safety; or if it could desire, by any abuse, to deprive foreigners deserving of the hospitality so honourable to the country, and always so freely extended? He put it to Gentlemen to decide whether they would act on the side of [illegible] some idle supposition of public safety, or of science he believed of theory? On his conscience he believed that the existence of the Alien Acts had prevented many dangerous persons from infesting the country. Still he did not propose the measure on a permanent principle, but as an exception to the rule, made absolutely necessary by the aspect and circumstances of the times in which we lived, at home and abroad. His Lordship concluded by asking leave to bring in the Bill.

Sir R. Wilson acknowledged that it was unusual to oppose a measure in this stage, but it was for that reason, and to distinguish it, that he opposed the motion. A notice given last year for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Alien Acts had been relinquished that they might expire naturally, and from a belief that their renewal was impossible. He contended that the measure, whatever pretences were set up by the Noble Lord, was meant for British subjects; it was a part of the system agreed upon by that combination which called itself the Holy, but which he should ever call the Unholy Alliance, to prevent the escape from persecution of those who offended any one of the contracting parties, and pledging each to afford no refuge to the opponents of another. How much did this dim the honour of England! It was her glory in former times to have the same laws for the stranger and for the native; but that Charter was no longer respected. The Noble Lord had quoted the authority of Blackstone and other eminent lawyers; but he had the greater authority of Coke for asserting that the Crown had no prerogative to interfere with the free ingress, egress, and residence, without molestation, of foreigners in this realm. The right lay in the great Council of the Nation. He further argued that the present were not times when necessity called for the exercise of so odious and anti-British a power. If ever any inconveniences had arisen from the admission of foreigners, that had been far outweighed by the good attached to the principle that here they were protected by every social privilege. He reverted to Spain and France, which had recalled their proscribed friends, and the latter granted facilities to the naturalization of Aliens, whom he asserted, on the *ipse dixit* of a distinguished French Lawyer, the King of France could not lawfully send out of that country. The Noble Lord had stated that the Alien Acts had not been abused—he referred to the cases of General Gorgaud and Madame Montholon as proofs that it had.—[These matters having been very often and fully detailed to the public, we refrain from repeating the particulars.]—The gallant General proceeded, and denounced Mr. Capper in exceedingly strong language for the part he had acted, as a disgrace to the Alien Office. He dwelt on the inhumanity of not allowing Mad. M. to land, though the Physicians had prescribed [illegible] Tenham Waters for her; and contrasted the kind reception she met with in the Low Countries, where her child died soon after her arrival, with her inhospitable treatment by the British Government, which he declared to be a national scandal. He also related another case of a Nobleman about to be sent from this country, where he had stopped on his way to Malta, but who, through the intercession of powerful friends, was permitted by Lord Castlereagh to remain several months, till he could return home, vindicate himself, and procure the reversal of sentence of death which had been pronounced upon him. But for this indulgence he would have been an exile for ever. There were abuses in the Alien Acts which were affirmed to be so free from any evil. He was certain that the interference of foreign Governments had occasioned the removal of persons. In one instance an individual was sent out of this country for a libel on a foreign Government. Bad as the examination of passports on the Continent had been represented, the system was not so much deprecated as the English Alien Act was in France. If a foreigner on his arrival in England did not present himself at the Alien Office, he was liable to imprisonment. A notice conveying information of the fact was not only given to men, but young women Another regulation was equally improper. A person could not go to the Netherlands without a British passport. In orders to obtain it, he paid 2£ 17s. at Lord Castlereagh's Office One individual complained of this arrangement to the Dutch Ambassador, but received no other answer than that the alien laws required it. The Noble Lord had stated, that 20,000 foreigners were subject to this Alien Bill. They might all be removed at the pleasure of the Government. It might be said they were the subjects of foreign Powers; but if a y man justified arbitary conduct to foreigners who claimed our protection, he would, no doubt, support arbitrary power when exercised with reference to the people of England. When the Protestants came to this country, in consequence of the edict of Nantz, there was no Alien Act, and it was happy for England that restriction was not known. Had it been exercised the greatest benefits would have been lost. This Alien Act [illegible] hostility in the states of all nations, and it would produce a feeling which must injure British commerce. Foreig-

ners no longer considered England the refuge for the persecuted wanderer. Another nation now claimed the honourable distinction which once belonged to the British nation. Spain had become the refuge of misfortune. The Gallant General concluded by declaring his intention to take the sense of House on the Bill: He did not regard the number he might have against it. His object was to show the people of England that the Bill was not only unconstitutional but anti European welfare.

Mr. Warre adverted to the debate on the Alien Bill in 1793. It was then introduced as a check to the great influx of foreigners, and strongly opposed by Mr. Fox. In 1715 aliens were protected by commercial treaties, even in time of war. The Noble Lord had stated that from the cases of aliens sent out of the kingdom it appeared there was no disposition on the part of his Majesty's Government to abuse the power placed in their hands. It was not to the exercise of power, but the creation of power, he objected. Ministers by the Bill would be obliged to act in a disgraceful manner. The conduct they must pursue would draw on them much odium. The Hon. Member did not wish to go into the law on the subject. He considered it rather a question of general policy. The opinion of foreigners would be adverse to the Bill. They would express their astonishment that such a measure should be adopted by a free people. He begged the House not to pass it. He begged them to recollect that 20,000 persons were seeking the protection of this country. He considered the age as benevolent with respect to foreigners as could be.

The Solicitor General said, he did not rise to enter into a long discussion on the subject, but merely to answer the statement made by the gallant General, who was disposed to contend, that since the Bill passed, the authority it gave had been abused. The gallant General, on that ground, wished the Bill to be abandoned; but there was no evidence of abuse. The case of General Gourgaud was presented to the House by petition by the Member for Durham. The petition received a direct contradiction, and the subject was dropped by the Hon. Member on the other side the House. If the charges in that petition could have been made out against the Government of the country, it was the duty of the party to prove them. The Gallant General himself wrote to a person at Harwich to inquire into the circumstances; and must be supposed to be satisfied, as he concealed the result of his inquiry from the House. Was not General Gourgaud introduced to the Magistrates? He was only required to pay his own expense, and not the expense of the officers. General Gourgaud made no complaint. The Solicitor-General had no hesitation in saying, that every assertion in that petition was false. When the officers entered the room the General was found getting down from the bed for the purpose of seizing his pistols. Force was then necessary to secure him. He was allowed to seal his papers. When he had sealed them, he was requested to go with the officers, and refused. He at the same time went to the window to make his escape. He exclaimed murder, and made a disturbance. It was clear all the facts would have been proved, had the case been brought fairly before the House. He took upon him to say, with respect to Madame Montholon Government had acted with strict propriety. The gallant General supposed that Government adopted the Bill because they were parties to the Holy Alliance. This country was no party to the Holy Alliance, but the King of France was; and according to the gallant General's argument, the King of France ought to have adopted an Alien Act. It was an ancient prerogative of the Crown to send foreigners out of England. For a period of 200 years that power was exercised. It was used in the reigns of Elizabeth and William III. during profound peace, and it was too much to say it was an innovation on the Constitution. What was said by that Constitutional writer Sir William Blackstone, a man not influenced by party views, because the Alien Bill had never been suggested. He laid it down clearly that the King had the power of sending foreigners out of the kingdom in time of peace. He went further, and cited the authority of Lord Ellenborough, who had stated in his place in the House of Peers, that it was the prerogative of the Crown to send Aliens away. He denied that the clause cited by the Gallant General from Magna Charta had no reference to the Prerogative. It had been ruled by Sir William Blackstone, with reference to the Great Charter, that the King had power to send out aliens in time of peace. Puffendorff, Vatel, and every writer on the law of nations, had ruled that the sovereign power of the State was vested in the Executive. This power fortified the provisions of the municipal law. It was supposed the country would lose its character among foreign nations. Only nine had been sent out of the country out of twenty-five thousand aliens; and the abuse of authority could be traced to the Government. If ever there was a period in this country of benevolence to foreigners, it was that since the Alien Bill passed. Yet a stigma was thrown on the honour and humanity of the country. Without going into detail, the Solicitor-General concluded by saying he would undertake to prove it was the undoubted power of the Crown, vested in the Executive, to send foreigners out of the country.

Sir James Mackintosh did not rise to detain the House long on this first stage of the proceedings. He was called however to give some opinion on the question, reserving himself for future discussion. The malignancy of the measure was that it might be productive of cruelty and injustice on the part of those who least intended it. He was glad to have an opportunity of saying he considered this the most odious of measures. It was justly named a law to reduce 25,000 persons to slavery. He admitted that the Supreme Power of the State had the power to send out foreigners, but they had never adopted a Bill like that before the House. The opinion of Sir W. Blackstone, who cited Puffendorff, a German Jurist, upon a matter of English Jurisprudence, was not to be considered the best authority. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had alluded to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which a proclamation banished all Scots from the kingdom. (*A laugh.*)—In the seventh of Henry the VIIth, all Scotsmen were sent out of the kingdom, were allowed fourteen days to quit the country, and the loss of property was the penalty of disobedience. In the reign of James the First all acts hostile to Scotsmen were repealed in consequence of the Union. The Lawyers of Henry the Seventh, who might be considered the Tiberius of England, allowed fourteen days to quit the kingdom, and it was clearly proved that no idea of a summary power to send away foreigners was in existence. The Ministers of this civilized age had the exclusive honour of introducing the Alien Bill. However much the Honourable and Learned Gentlemen might deprecate the censure cast on the Bill, he should give a willing vote against it.

Mr. Lambton rose to notice the statement of the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen respecting Gen. Gourgaud's Petition. He did state the facts of that Petition to the Noble Lord, and asked him to grant him a Committee. The Committee was refused, and he declined bringing it forward. It was stated that General Gourgaud endeavoured to seize his pistols, and that the officer was obliged to use some force. It was true, however, that the General did endeavour to use his pistols, but it was in self-defence. When a person of his distinction was thus seized he was allowed to take his pistols. The trunks, after they had been sealed by the General, were returned with the seals broken. He stated thus much to clear himself of the charge of having abandoned a question which he brought forward upon fair Parliamentary grounds. He considered the measure itself as one making this country responsible for acts which never would have been committed had not the Holy Alliance been formed.

The Solicitor General explained.

Lord Castlereagh did not rise to avail himself of a reply, but some statements made by the gallant General called on him for a few observations. An allusion was made to an individual taken up by order of the Government of the Netherlands. The Noble Lord remembered the case of a Mr. Mulcaster who was sent out of the country as an Alien. The Honourable Member was mistaken if he supposed the Bill under discussion was sanctioned by the Holy Alliance. So far from having any understanding with foreign States that this Bill was to promote the policy of those States, there was the most distinct understanding with foreign Governments to the country. Nothing in the Bill was to be done which Foreign Governments had a right to complain of. The Gallant General had alluded to passports. The fact was British subjects were not suffered to go to the Netherlands and Sweden, by order of those Governments, without a British passport. They insisted their Ministers should *viser*, as it was termed, such passports. The regulation originated with the Governments of Sweden and the Netherlands.

Mr. Lambton explained.

The House then divided—

For the motion,	149
Against it,	63
Majority,	86

On being readmitted, we found Lord Castlereagh & Mr. Tierney in conversation respecting the day on which the Bill should be brought in, which was ultimately understood to be next Tuesday.

Lord Castlereagh then rose to ask leave to bring in a Bill to renew the 58th of George III. for preventing Aliens being naturalised in consequence of purchasing stock in the Bank of Scotland. He did not intend that the present Bill should have a retrospective effect. The case of those who had purchased stock in the Bank of Scotland would be left to the decision of the Scotch Courts, to whom it had been referred. The operations of the present Bill would be entirely prospective.

Sir J. Mackintosh, though he had opposed the original Bill on account of its retrospective nature, had stated at the time that he considered the mode of obtaining naturalization by the purchase of stock in the Bank of Scotland improper. As the effect of the present Bill was to be entirely prospective, and the cases of those who had purchased stock previous to the last measure were to be left to the decision of the Scotch Courts, no man, he conceived, could reasonably dispute the propriety of the proposition now made.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

The Report of the Committee of Supplies was received, and the Resolutions agreed to.

The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at Half-Past One this morning.

[*The Morning Post, June 2.*

Selections

SHRADDHA IN CALCUTTA.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

While the political events which transpire in British India, exclusively occupy our attention, and are treasured up in the archives of the country for the satisfaction of the future historian and his readers, the imagined great events which happen among the natives themselves, compared with which the rise and fall of empires present to *them* but a slight object of speculation, pass over without the least notice on our part. Yet every month gives birth to some event, which sustains the highest interest in their estimation, some extraordinary display of wealth from which the opulent individual expects to obtain a title to fame, some religious funeral rite, or marriage ceremony, destined in the hope of the performer, to survive the envy of contemporaries, and the indifference of mankind. These events, which within the circle wherein they are transacted, possess the same interest we attach to the most important occurrences, seem to deserve some memorial less frail than the applause of the rabble, if not from their intrinsic value, at least from the light they shed over the singular construction of society in India. We can almost conceive the interest which a future age will attach to narrations calculated to recal the ancient manners of the Hindoos, after they may have undergone a complete change; and the eagerness with which a fugitive event will be sought, which can afford an opportunity for verifying the feelings, the habits, the hopes and the fears, of a former generation. Even to those of our readers, who from the daily observance of these transactions, may feel a diminished interest in them, the details cannot be altogether uninteresting; and while the general outline is imprinted on their memories, they will not feel displeased with our filling up the vacancies in the canvas, and presenting them with the picture in all its fullness.

Some time back, a Shraddha or funeral ceremony was performed in Calcutta, by a native of elevated rank (whose name we conceal from motives of delicacy) with such unusual splendor as to attract in a peculiar manner the attention of the natives. The most splendid ceremony of this nature within the memory of the last or present generation, was that performed by Mr. Hastings's dewan, the celebrated *Gungagovinda-singha*, whom the speeches of Mr. Burke have consigned to immortal infamy. The present shraddha was sufficiently splendid to be considered by the natives capable of maintaining a distant comparison with it. The number of Pundits assembled on this occasion was immense, and the literary conclave was graced with the presence of individuals from the most distant seats of learning in Bengal. The gifts, (which constitute so important a part of the splendor,) were equally extraordinary. The Rajah of Burdwan sent a representative attended with more than a hundred followers, who presented a pair of shawls valued at a thousand rupees and an equal sum in money. This rich gift however involved the giver of the shraddha in expenses nearly double the amount of the presents as he was constrained not only to return the compliment by a more valuable gift, but to regale the suite of the envoy in a manner suited to the dignity of the respective parties. The area, in which the most splendid gifts are collected, is by an eastern metaphor called, the ocean of gifts: to which epithet the adjective "golden" was on this occasion added, as almost all the gifts within the inclosure were composed of that metal. At the four corners of this splendid ocean, were collected in a heap, silver and brazen koolsees and ghuras, the value of each of which, could scarcely be less than thirty rupees. On the south of the assembly were sixteen silver bedsteads, covered with sattin and ornamented with festoons of gold fringe. All these valuable articles were distributed among the Pundits who attended. As the golden number in a shraddha is "sixteen," every one of the most valuable gifts was prepared to the extent of sixteen; sixteen shawls of the richest quality and sixteen milch cows with calves, were given to the attending literati.

The next shew at this funeral ceremony exhibits in a striking manner, that absence of all decency which is so much to be deplored in Hindoosst'han. On a splendid couch, adorned with the richest hangings, reposed a man and his wife dressed in the most brilliant apparel, and decked with a profusion of ornaments. These the conductor of the feast, according to custom, worshipped as the representative of his deceased father and mother. The whole of this ceremony was conducted with the utmost magnificence, the ornaments on the two individuals alone being estimated at 1000 Rupees. The bed was given to them, as well as the jewels they wore, and ample subsistence for one year, together with a very considerable gift in money, and every requisite for completely furnishing a house. For the honor of Bengal, we ought to say that no natives of this province can ever be prevailed on to submit to the degrading ceremony; and that those of Hindoosthan, Telinga, or any [illegible], in whom a love of [illegible] every feeling of modesty are [illegible] the lowest description, and are cou[illegible] infamous even by their own cast[illegible] of gold were distributed among [illegible] ahmuns and pundits who attend[illegible] from the other provinces of India, except in the article of money, the [illegible] of Bengal never receive gifts composed of that metal.

In imitation of the ancient sovereigns of India, whose munificence has doubtless been placed on high record for the sake of their example, there were distributed at this feast, an elephant, a fine horse, a budgerow, a chariot and pair and a splendid palankeen, beside inferior gifts in the same spirit of magnificence. The paupers assembled on this occasion, and who received small donations of money, are said to have exceeded 100,000; and from the rank and extensive influence of the parties and the extreme density of the population in and round the metropolis, we have no reason to suppose the number greatly exaggerated.

A NEW RUDDER.

M. Dussueil, captain of a frigate in the French marine, has published a pamphlet on a new helm or rudder of his own invention. This writer mentions with high eulogiums, three particular rudders antecedent to his own. 1. That of the pilot Olivier, somewhat in the shape of what the wild natives of certain islands use in their pirogues or canoes. Its main defect is, that it is soon broken off in a rough sea. 2. That of Bassieres, captain of a French frigate. It is a species of triangular raft, fastened by ropes to the stern-post. The author invented and raised this rudder on board the Impetueux, in the squadron of Vice-Admiral Willaumez, as a substitute for one carried away by a tempest. 3. That of Captain Pakenham, an officer in the British navy, the principal inconvenience of which is, that it sacrifices or foregoes the advantage of two pieces of masting (*mâture*) that are reckoned of no small consequence.

By an order of the marine and colonies, this invention has been submitted to experiment before a commission of engineers and naval officers assembled at Brest, under the Count de Gourdon, Vice-Admiral. The trial was made on board the Goelette *La Colombe*.

All the three above mentioned kinds of rudders were examined, and the general result of the experiment announced that the invention of M. Dussueil is much to be preferred to all others: that it is easy to make and put in its place, that it is infinitely more commodious for use, that it is of greater solidity, and of course, less liable to accidents, that the construction does not require materials adapted to the *mâture*, that it produces no incumbrance, and will completely supply the place of a rudder, &c.

The commission recommends this invention as equally fit for ships of war, and those in the service of the merchants.

AMBERGREASE.

Messrs. Pelletier and Caventon, in a recent *Journal de Pharmacie*, furnish some notices relative to the substance of ambergrease. Different chymists, who have investigated the subject of ambergrease, all agree that it is an isolated or particular fat substance, though they do not accurately discriminate its nature. Cartheuser compared it to a bitumen, Bergmann considered it as a vegetable production, Juih understood it to be a resin, Rose and Bucholz placed it between wax and resin, as a substance of an intermediate or compounded nature; and lastly, M. Bouillon La Grange; who has treated the subject most at length, compares ambergrease to the fat of dead bodies, so that he includes it among the productions called *adipocire*. As this last chymist has made a pretty full analysis of ambergrease, we have only to wish, say these authors, that he would compare it with the different fat substances that have been so accurately investigated by M. Chevreul. It would be material to enquire whether it be stearine, cetine, cholesterine, or some substance different from all these. If this question could be resolved, it would throw some light on the origin of ambergrease.

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A subsequent notice announces the fact of the two above mentioned writers having, by their own experiments, ascertained that ambergrease has no affinity to stearine, to elaine, or cetine, but on the contrary, that it is very nearly related to cholesterine, with which it may well be confounded. Nevertheless, there is an essential difference as to the nature of the products, so that it must constitute a particular species to be placed next the cholesterine, without being confounded with it. Messrs. P. and C. give it the name of *ambreine*. Messrs. P. go on to state, that with respect to the origin of they ambergrease, all the numerous dissertations which have appeared on this head have not completely cleared up the point. It however seems to be pretty nearly agreed, that ambergrease is produced by certain whales of the cachalot species. But from what organ and under what circumstances is it formed? Is it a natural excretion from the animal, when in health? Or is it the effect of some malady?

Swediawr considers ambergrease as the hardened excrements of the *physeter macrocephalus*; this notion he grounds on the fact of meeting with ambergrease in the intestines of the cachalot, and frequently on the surface of the sea water, sometimes indeed impregnated as it were, and wrapped round the liquid excrements of that animal. He adds that this induration of the excrements is either the cause or effect of some malady, so that the animal then perishes, in a state of leanness and exhaustion. But if ambergrease be compared with the excremental matter in other animals, Swediawr's hypothesis, that it consists of hardened excrements, cannot be admitted.

On the other hand, there is a striktng analogy between the composition of this substance, and that of human biliary calculi. Without advancing that ambergrease is the calculus itself, these gentlemen conceive it to be produced by the biliary matter which constitutes calculi, and moreover that the larger masses of ambergrease that are occasionally found, may be formed, by an agglomeration and combination of several calculi.

Anecdote.—The following laughable story is extracted from the *Memoirs of Edgeworth*, just published,—and is told of Sir Francis Delaval's electioneering at Andover:—

"His attorney's bill was yet to be discharged. It had been running on for many years; and though large sums had been paid on account, a prodigious balance still remained to be adjusted. The affair came before the King's Bench. Among a variety of exorbitant and monstrous charges, there appeared the following article—To being thrown out of the window at the George Inn, Andover—to my leg being thereby broken—to surgeon's bill, and loss of time and business—all in the service of Sir F. B. Delaval—Five hundred pounds. When this curious *item* came to be explained, it appeared, that the attorney had, by way of promoting Sir Francis's interest in the borough, sent cards of invitation to the officers of a regiment in the town, in the name of the Mayor and Corporation, inviting them to dine and drink his Majesty's health on his birth-day. He, at the same time wrote a similar invitation to the Mayor and Corporation, in the name of the officers of the regiment. The two companies met, complimented each other, eat a good dinner, drank a hearty bottle of wine to his Majesty's health, and prepared to break up. The commanding officer of the regiment, being the politest man in company, made a handsome speech to Mr. Mayor, thanking him for his hospitable invitation and entertainment:—No, Colonel,' replied the Mayor, 'it is to you that thanks are due by me and my brother Aldermen for your generous treat to us.' The Colonel replied with as much warmth as good breeding would allow: the Mayor retorted with downright anger, swearing that he would not be choused by the bravest Colonel in his Majesty's service. 'Mr. Mayor,' said the Colonel, there is no necessity for displaying any vulgar passion on this occasion; permit me to shew you, that I have your obliging card of invitation.' 'Nay, Mr. Colonel, here is no opportunity for bantering, there is your card.' Upon examining the cards, it was observed, that notwithstanding an attempt to disguise it, both cards were written in the same hand, by some person who had designed to make fools of them all. Every eye of the corporation turned spontaneously upon the attorney, who, of course, attended all public meetings. His impudence suddenly gave way, he faltered, and betrayed himself so fully by his confusion, that the Colonel, in a fit of summary justice, threw him out of the window. For this Sir Francis Delaval was charged five hundred pounds."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Was much pleased by reading your correspondent, L. E. E.'s observations on Oaths and Subscriptions to Articles, the sentiments contained therein being in many respects the same as my own on this most serious subject; and I sincerely hope that the writer of the letter will bring forward some *particular instances* of these objectionable subsc iptions, &c. giving at full length the *forms* of them.

Would not a nation be as well governed if no oaths of office of *any kind whatsoever* were required to be taken? A person entering on any office might have the duties of the office read over to him, with the penalties annexed to a breach of such duties; he might sign a short declaration to this effect. I, hereby acknowledge myself liable by law to the above mentined penalties for a breach of the duties specified.

I have before me, a letter in an old publication for January, 1753, (p. 30) entitled the *New Universal Magazine*,, very much to the purpose, from which the following is an extract:—

"I am greatly obliged to you for the news you send me from time to time. A late circumstance has afforded me an uncommon pleasure, and that is the scheme now on foot for an application for redress, with regard to parish and ward office oaths, a scheme so laudable, so useful, and necessary, that you will excuse me if I take up your time by dwelling on so laudable, a theme."

I wish for information respecting this scheme, as it is called; perhaps some one can give it in your magazine.

A. Z.

The Quakers.—Some persons, ill-informed on such points, have expressed wonder that the Quakers should have addressed his Majesty on his accession. That exemplary sect has always paid this respect to their Sovereign. A very early and remarkable instance of it, is the laconic, but pithy address which they presented to James the 2d, and which is. (what we should hardly have expected from them) a model of delicate irony, and respectful reproach.—"We come," said they "to condole the death of our friend Charles; and we are glad that thou art come to be our Ruler. We hear that thou art a dissenter from the Church of England: and so are we. We beg that thou wouldst grant us the same liberty which thou takest thyself; and so we bid thee farewell."

SONG.

Written for a Meeting of the Friends of Sir William Curtis. &c.

Tune—"Scots wha hae, &c."

Cits wha ha'e wi' Curtis fed,
Cits for whom his *Claret* bled,
Cits whom Wit and Humour fled,
Sons of Lethargy!
This the cause we long ha'e tried,
Cause in which we still take pride,
Cause in which our Knight has dyed
His nose in Burgundy!
Chorus—This the cause, &c.

Banish'd hence be mirth and noise,
Let us silently rejoice,
Like the hero of our choice.
(O example bright!)
English beef and French ragout,
Venison and turtle too,
Nuts and pastles eke to chew,
Let our chops unite!
Chorus—English bee, &c.

See the champion of our cause!
Mark the havoc of his claws,
Well deserving your applause,
Sons of Gluttony!
Cause in which he's long been tried,
Cause which stretches many a hide,
Cause in which his nose is dyed
Red in Burgundy!
Chorus—Cause, &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ACALCARA,	per md.	21	0	00
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	12	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.	20	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon	1	1	00
In Town,				
BEER, Hodgson's, None	per hhd.	150	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	per S. Cd. of 21 mds.	55	0	00
Malabar White,	Bombay Candy.	50	0	00
Red,		65	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	32	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	1	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat Candy. of 22 mds.	80	0	00
Stick, Europe	Ditto Ditto	100	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per S.md of 42 seers	30	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	28	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "			
CANVAS, Bengal,	none	11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	65	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	75
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	per Surat md. of 42 seers	6	0	00
Bourbon,	none	0	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	0	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha none,	per Surat md.	28	0	20
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
Rajapore,		15	0	00
COIR, Amendiva, Garbled,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	Cd. of 21 Md.	57	0	00
Ceylon,		30	0	00
Mahim,		35	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	per Cwt.	68	0	00
Plate,	" "	67	0	00
Bolts,	" "	62	0	00
Japan,	" "	60	0	00
Persian,	per Surat maund	20	2	00
COPRAH,	Bombay candy 22 mds.	45	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	per Surat maund	2	2	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	" per cwt.	30	0	00
Patent,	" "	34	0	00
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd. of 21 Maunds or 7 Cwt.	00	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		00	0	00
Bownaghur,		200	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,	old	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore,		160	0	00
CUREAT,	per Surat maund	7	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed, Bengal,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per S. Cy. of 22 mds.	25	0	00
Ditto boiled		32	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	Surat maund	60	0	00
2d ditto,	China "	55	0	00
3d ditto,	"	45	0	00
GALE NUTS, E. M.	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Caranchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	40	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	21	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	" "	22	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	per Surat maund	12	0	00
Arabic,	per Surat Candy	115	0	00
Gambege,	lb.	1	0	00
Galbanum,				
Olibanum,	Surat Candy	90	0	00
Myrrh,	per Surat maund	13	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	" per lb.	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patts,	per 100	13	0	00
Ditto Bags,		12	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	60	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	55	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	50	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	per Surat Md. of 44 seers	12	0	00
HING,		60	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market	per S. md.	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	63	0	00
English Square,	" "	48	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	45	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	"	16	0	00
4 a 10,	" per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt.	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.	2	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " per cwt.	11	0	00
Sheet,	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	11	0	00
White	" "	15	0	00
China	" "	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	none per	0	0	00
MACE, good,	per pound	2	3	00
MUHJEET	Surat md.			
Mocha,	" "	7	0	00
Bussorah,	" "	6	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	per cwt.	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	per lb.	2	2	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	per Bombay md.	4	0	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	5	0	00
PADDY,	per Moora 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	none per B. md	0	0	00
Black	" "	7	0	00
Green	" "	30	0	00
Yellow	" "	6	0	00
Red	" "	6	0	00
Blue,	" "	16	0	00
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	140	0	00
Bhatcole,	"	142	0	00
Eastern,	none "	140	0	00
PEEPUR,	per S. maund	6	1	00
Mool,	per ditto	6	2	00
PITCH,	" per barrel	15	0	00
PROVISIONS Irish,	New per Tierce	80	0	00
Bengal		70	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	Surat maund	13	2	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	35	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per [illegible]			
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	7	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	0	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	32	0	00
Mocha,		23	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SAL AMMONIAC,	Surat maund	22	0	00
SALT,	per rash	150	0	00
Rock,	per Surat maund	1	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, 1 sort	per Bombay candy	160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	Cwt.	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	0	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md	16	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	15	0	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	14	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		14	2	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	" per gallon	3	0	00
Hollands	per ditto	2	2	00
In Cases,	none			
Bengal Rum, in bond,	per Gallon	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" per cwt.	11	2	00
Bundle,	" "	12	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	per Surat maund.	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	27	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	26	0	00
Ditto, 3 do.	do. do.	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 41½ seers		none	
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	5	3	50
Ditto 2 sort,		5	2	50
Ditto 3 sort,		5	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43½ seers	9	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7	2	00
Ditto 3 sort,		7	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	35	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	per Bom. Cy.	40	0	00
Ghautee,	" "	80	0	00
Pegue,	" Surat Candy	none.		
TIN PLATES,	" per box	22	0	0
in large slab,	per S. md. 40 seers	13	0	00
TINCALL,	Surat maund.	10	0	00
Borax,	Surat maund.	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" per barrel			
Spirits,	none per " gallon	0	0	00
TURMERIC, Bengal. none	per Surat Candy	32	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	per Surat maund	28	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	per Surat maund	16	0	00
WAX, Bees,	per Bombay maund	16	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	per Cd. of 8 Parah	25	0	00
Ditto Red,		25	0	00
Hansia, White,		26	0	00
Rajapoor,		24	0	00
Bengal	per Bag	5	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	225	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	214	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	498	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	480	0	00

Freight to London, £ s
to China, None
to Bengal, None.

Of Canvass, Cordage, Tar, and some other articles the Retail prices are inserted, as Whole sales of these commodities occur but seldom.

BOMBAY.

AUGUST 1ST.

English Invoices.

Ale and Beer, Hodgson's	100 adv.
Books, well selected,	15 do.
Boots and Shoes,	25 adv.
Carpetting,	10 "
Chintzes, for Furniture,	20 "
Confectionary, Hoffman's,	20 "
Cordage and Cables,	10 "
Cutlery, fine, Savigny's,	25 "
Earthern-Ware,	10 "
Glass-Ware,	P. C.
Gloves,	30 adv.
Grocery,	25 "
Gun Powder,	no demand
Hams and Cheese,	100 adv.
Hats,	15 "
Hard-Ware,	15 "
Hosiery, silk,	P. C.
——— Cotton,	30 adv.
Hosiery, Fleecy,	25 "
Ironmongery,	25 "
Jewellery,	25 dis.
Linens and Muslins,	15 adv.
Maps and Charts, Arrowsmith's, and—	
Horsburgh's,	20 "
Mathematical Instruments,	10 "
Marine stores,	10 "
Millinery,	20 "
Music, new,	20 "
Oilman's Stores:—	25 "
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,	20 "
Plate and Plated Ware,	10 "
Saddlery, Gibson	20 "
Shot Patent,	no demand
Snuffs,	20 adv.
Stationary,	10 "
Tin-plates	[illegible]
Toys,	C. "
Watches,	P. C. "